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# AN ITALIAN GRAMMER; VVRITTEN IN LATIN BY SCIPIO

LENTULO A NEAPOLITANE:

And turned in Englishe :

By H. G.

*Gabrielis Harum.*

SS.  
Axiophili  
Prima are  
Lingua  
Italica  
Grammatica  
Comedia  
Tragedia.



*poco, y  
buend.*

1579. m. f. *Aprile.*

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I 5 7 5.

wherein all the rules that may serue for the better understanding of that tongue, are so well set forth, and in so good ordre disposed, with so apt examples, and with that breuitie and facilitie, as none other written before of that matter in any tongue that I haue seene, as I haue seene diuerse, is (in my iudgment) comparable vnto it. Nowe suche as it is, rudely attired with this englishe haire, I betake vnto your fauorable acceptance as a token of the dutifull good will I beare you. And as a pledge of the seruice and dutie I owe to your parentes. And so humble I take my leaue. the 4. of December

1574.

Yours vvholy at commaundement  
 HENRY GRANTHAN.



## Of the Letters.

The letters vvhiche the Italians vse, are tventy.

*A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, V, Z.*

These are deuided in to vouelles, *A, E, I, O, V*: & into consonantes, vvhich are the rest.

Hovvbeit, *H* is no letter: but a signe of aspiration, or dravving of the breathe.

But *V*, is somtymes a consonant: as in these vvordes. *Vènere*, Venus: *Verità*, Truthe: *Virtù*, Vertue: *Vità*, Lyfe.

The like is *I*, for although the letter *G*, be added to vvords, that vvith the latins do begin vvith *Iu* or *Ia*, *Io* or *Ie*: as in *Gionànni*, Iohne: *Giùsto*, Iust: *Giesù*, Iesus: *Giàsone*, Iason: yet in pronouncing of the latter vouel the sounde is onely harde And the first cōsonant by that means is in reason conceiued

## Of the vse of the Letters.

First of letters are framed syllables, and of syllables are made vvordes, and that of diuerse diuersly.

A

Vouelles may be put in the beginning, midst, and ende of a vvorde: as dothe appere by this vvorde, *Amore*, Loue.

But cōsonantes are set, either in the beginning, or in the middelt of a vvorde, and in thende very seldom, as hereafter is shewved.

Further, many consonantes are put in syllables, before other consonantes: as *B*, before *R*, in *brève* in bryefe: *Ténebre*, Darknesse: *Libro*, a Booke. And before *L*, as in *Oblío*, Forgetfulness: *Obliquo*, Croked: *Obligò*, Bonde or duty.

*C* before *R*, as in *Crudèle*, Cruell: *Crèdo*, I beleue: And before *L*, as in *Clamòre*, Clamour or crying out: *Inclito*, Renowned: *Inclinato* and *Inchinato*, Inclined: *Conclùdo* and *Conchiudo*, I conclude: so *Conclusione* and not *Conchiusione*, is rightly saide.

*D* before *R*, as in *Dritto*, Right: *Padre*, a Father: *Madre*, a Mother: *Ladro*, a Theefe.

*F* before *R*, as in *Frutto*, Frute: *Fratello*, a Brother: *Fraude*, Fraude or disceite.

*G* before *N*, as in *Benigno*, benigne: *ordigno*, an instrument: *Ingegno*, vvyt: *Lamagna*, Almaigne: *Compagno*, a compaignion. And before *R*, as in *Gratia*, grace or fauour: *Grato*, thankfull: *Gràue*, grave. And before *L*, as in *Gloria*, glorye: *Consiglio*, Counsaile.

*P* before *R*, as in *Prègio*, the price: *Sempre*, alvvays: *Prudente*, prudent: *Lepre*, a hare. And before *L*,  
as in

as in *Contèmplo*, I do contemplate, or beholde diligently: *Multiplico*, I do multiply.

*S* before *B*, as in *Sbassamèto*, an imbasing: *Sbandito*, a banished man. And before *C*, as in *Scacciato*, put avway: *Nasco* I spring or am borne: *Pasco*, I feede. And before *D*, as in *Sdègno*, anger or disdain: *Sdrucito*, ryppte. And before *F*, as in *Sfacendato*, vnoccupied: *Sfodrato*, dravvne or vnshathed (as a svvorde). And before *G*, as in *Sgomento*, I feare: *Sganno*, I do deliuer from disceite. And before *L*, as in *Sleale*, vnfaithfull: *Slegato*, vnbounde. And before *M*, as *Smembrato*, dismembred: *Smorto*, pale or vvanne. And before *N*, as in *Sneruo*, to debilitate or make feoble: *Snello*, nymble: *Snodo*, I do vnknitt. And before *P*, as in *Spirito*, a spirit: *Speranza*, hope. And before *Q*, as in *Squàtido*, sluttishe: *Squame*, the skale of a fishe. And before *R*, as in *Sregolato*, vnruled. And before *T*, as in *Studio*, studye.

*T* before *R*, as in *Trèmo*, I tremble: *Trònco*, the stumpe or stem of a tree: *Tranquillità*, tranquillitye or rest.

But the letter *Z*, neither goeth before, neither yet follovveth an other consonant in one selfe syllable.

Further, tovvching that vvliche belongethe to the letters, it is very necessary to knowve, by vvhat reason the letters consonantes are doubled in a vvorde: the vvliche I vvill shewve by ordre of the

C is doubled in the words, which are taken from the latin, having the letter X, in the first syllable: and of *excellens*, is made *Eccellente*, of *excepto*, *Eccetto*, and of *exceptio*, *Eccettione*. And in the

h. Simph. Itali, et maxime Hiberni C. suam sonant, vvordes  
 y, maxime ante vocales e, et j. {ceri. {cēs. {cēp.  
 + ch. coenante. {cira um. {causous. {licitarij.  
 {cild. {cin. {cive.

Also, *F* is doubled in the vvordes *Offesa, Vfficio, Bèsse, Affanno*, and very manny suchelike. Like-

No. Paulo post. Tituli nunc ca., no, et cu; dicitur ut la., eo, et tu i co.  
— octobardi, ut e, et i. Turani, ut nos, cu' prima. Thoma  
No. ii. dicitur, et per hanc causam aut.

A iij

vvise in verbes compoude vvith the preposition *AD*, as *Affermo*, I affirme: *Affretto*, I do make haste. The same is to be vnderstode of verbes compoude vvith the preposition *DI*, as *Differisco*, *Diffido*, *Diffinisco*. And so likewise of many verbes, taking their originall from latin verbes that haue in the first syllable the preposition *OB*, *B* being chaunged into *F*, in this vvise, *Offero*, *Offendo*, *Offusco*.

Besides, *G* is vvont to be doubled, so often as *I* and *O*, or *I* & *A*, do meete together in a diphthonge, so that they make one syllable: as is seene in these vvordes, *Saggio*, *Saggia*, sage or vvise, vvich haue in the plurall *Saggi* & *Sagge*. Here is to be noted that the letter *I* of this last vvorde *Saggè*, and suche like, is of very many vvrongfully placed betwene *G* & *E*, to thende they maye saye *Saggie*, *Piaggie*, *Grèggie*: vvhere they are to saye *Sagge*, vvise, *Piagge*, Brymmes or Brinkes, *Grègge*, flockes. But contrary vvise vvhen *I* and *O*, do make two syllables, the *G* that goeth before them shalbe single, as *Prinilegio*, *Régio*, *Litigio*, *Vestigio*: vvee do saye also *Dionigio* & *Dionigi*, Dennys, *Ambrògio* & *Ambròsio*. Neither is double *G*, vvrittē in those vvords, that do ende two vvayes in *I*, as are *Parisi* & *Parigi* Parrys, *Tunisi* and *Tunigi*, *Luisi* and *Luisi*, *Malagisi* and *Malagisi*. But it is doubled in those that come from the latin ending in *X*, as *Grexx*, from vvhence *Grègge* or *Grèggia*, poeticall: from *Lex*, *Legge*:

But

But from *Fex*, is made *Feccia*, bycause the latin hathe in the genitiue singular *Fecis*. And from *Rex*, is made *Re*, asvvell in the singular as in the plurall number, although Poetes maye saye somtymes in the plural *Regi*. It is doubled also in certaine verbes ending in *Go*, as *Leggo*, *Corrèggo*, *Veggo* & also *Veggio*. In fine, it is doubled in verbes compoude vvith the preposition *AD*, suche as are *Agghiaccio*, *Aggiungo*, *Agguaglio*, & *Aggiornarsi*.

Ther follovveth *L*, vvhiche is founde double in thes vvordes, *Bello*, *Castello*, *Fratello*, *Fallo*, *Canallo*, *Metallo*, and many suche like. Further, it is found doubled in the thirde personnes singular of the preterperfectense of the indicatiue mode, in those verbes that are of the first and fourth coniugation, vvhen in thende there is added an article, as *Amollo*, *Vdillo*. It is doubled also in verbes compoude vvith the preposition *AD*, as *Allargo*, *Allenio*, *Alloggio*, *Alletto*, *Allento*. The selfe same is donne in verbes vvherunto there is set before *Ra*, as is *Rallento*, *Rallegro*, *Rallamo*. Also I vvill not omit hovv in prose the moste parte do vse to vvrite, *Dello*, *Allo*, *Dallo*, *Delli*, *Alli*, *Dalli*, *Della*, *Alla*, *Dalla*, *Delle*, *Alle*, and *Dalle*: for *De lo*, *Alo*, *Da lo*, *De li*, &c. as Poetes do vvrite. But *Allui*, *Dallui*, and suche like, I vvoulde not vse, although very many do allowve of them.

As concerning the letter *M*, it is doubled in these vvordes. *Damma*, *Epigramma*, *Fiamma*, *Gemma*,

A iiij.

*Gierusalemme*, *Boème*. Also it is doubled vwhen *Mi* is put to a verbe in thende: as *Emmi*, it is to me: *Dàmmi*, giue me: *Fàmmi*, do me. Againe in the first personnes of the plurall number, of the preterperfectense of the indicatiue mode: As *Amàmmo*, vvee haue loued: *Valèmmo*, vvee haue ben vvorth: *Leggèmmo*, vvee haue redde: *Vdimmo*, vve haue harde: *Fummo*, vvee haue ben. Also in verbes compounde vvith the preposition *AD*, as *Ammaestro*, I do teache: *Ammonisco*, I do Admonishe: *Ammiro*, I maruaile. VVee saye *Rammentàre*, to call to remembrance.

Further, *N* is doubled in these noumes: *Dòna*, *Madonna*, *Sòna*, *Anno*, *Affanno*, *Inganno*, *Senno*, *Innocente*. It is doubled also in these vvordes vvwhich are deriued from the latin noumes, vvherin *M* goeth before *N*, as of *Somnus Sòmo*, *Columna Còlonna*, *Damnum Dàno*, *Scamnum Scàno*, *Autamnus Autònno*, & suche other like. It happeneth likewise so in the thirde personnes plurall, of the presentense, of the indicatiue mode, of verbes that in the first person are of one syllable: vvherfore *Ho*, I haue, hath *Hànno*, they haue: *Sto*, I stande, hath *Stanno*, they stande: *Fo*, I doo or make, hath *Fanno*, They doo or make: *Do*, I giue, hath *Dànno*, they giue. There is excepted *So* I am, vvwhich hath *Sòno* (They are) vvith a single *N*. The thirde personnes plurall of the future tense, in the indicatiue mode, haue also a double *N*, as *Ameràno*, they shall

shall loue, *Valeràno*, they shalbe vvorth: *Leggeràno*, & *Vdiràno*. Lykevvise these preterperfectenses in the singular number shalbe vvrittē vvith double *N*, *Venni*, I haue come: *Venne* he hath come: *Tenni*, I haue hilde: *Tenne*, he hath hilde: in the plurall, *Vennero*, they haue come: *Ténnero*, they haue hilde. Againe in verbes compounde vvith the preposition *AD*, as *Annottàrsi*, To vvaxe night: *Annidàrsi*, To be neasted: *Annuntio*, I do tell tydinges: *Annullàre*, to Adnull. Lastly it is doubled in verbes compounde vvith the preposition *In*, as *Innouàre*, & *Innamoràrsi*.

Novv follovveth *P*, vvwhich is doubled in these vvordes: *Zoppo*, lame: *Appetito*, an appetite: *Doppio*, double: *Coppia*, as *Vna coppia d'huomini da bene*, A couple of honest men: *Doppo* After, hovvbeit Poetes do vvrite *Dòpo*. It is doubled also in these preterperfectenses: *Ruppi*, I haue broken: *Ruppe*, he hath broken: *Ruppero*, they haue broken. *Sèppi*, I haue knowvne: *Sèppe*, he hath knowvne: *Seppero*, they haue knowvne. So *Sàppia* I may knowve: *Sappiamo*, vvee maye knowve: *Sappiate*, you may knowv, *Sappiano*, they maye knowve. Againe it is doubled in certaine noumes proper: as *Filippo*, *Aristippo*, *Egèsippo*, *Ippolito*, *Ippodàmia*, *Giosèppe*. Also in verbes compounde vvith the preposition *AD*, as *Approuo*, *Appàre*. And in these that are compounde vvith *RA*, as *Rappòrto*, I report: *Rappèllo*, I repeale or call backe. And to conclude, in the verbe *Op-*

*pòngo*, I laye against.

Neither vvil I ouerpasse the letter *Q*, for although it be not doubled in any vvorde, nevertheless in these vvordes *Acqua*, vvater, *Acque* vvaters: *Giàcqui*, I haue layne: *Giàcque*, he hath layne: *Giàcquero*, they haue layne: & in like sorte of others that haue *C* before *Q*, it seemeth in the pronouncing to haue a sounde as though the *Q* vvere double. The same doth happen of these verbes *Nocqui*, I haue hurt: *Nocque*, he hath hurt: *Nocquero*, they haue hurt: *Nacqui*, I haue ben borne: *Nàcque*, he hath ben borne: *Nacquero*, they haue ben borne: *Piàcqui*, I haue pleased: *Piacque*, he hath pleased: *Piacquero*, they haue pleased. Againe, in the verbes *Acquistò*, I gette: *Acqueto*, as *mi acqueto*, I do quiet me.

*R* is founde diuersly doubled in vvordes: as first in verbes vvwhose thirde personnes singular of the present tense in the indicatiue mode do ende in *Re*, suche as are *Soccòrre*, he doth succour: *Abbòrre*, he doth abhorre: *Còrre*, he runneth. There is excepted *Mòre*, he dyeth. It is furthermore doubled in verbes, out of vvwhose middest, for elegancy of speache, there is taken avvaye the syllable *Ne*, and *Glie*, vvwhich dyd go before the letter *R*, and an other *R* added in their place: vvhervpon, of *Tenerò* is made *Terrò*, I shall holde: of *Venerò* is made *Verrò*, I shall come: of *Coglierò* *Corrò*, I shall gather: *Cògliere*, *Còrre*,  
to

to gather: *Venerèi*, *Verrèi*, I sholde come: It is also doubled in these vvordes, *Càrro*, a carte: *Tòrre*, a towver: *Tèrra*, *Arra*, *Orrèndo*, vvwhich are noumes: and in verbes, as *Nàrro*, I shewve: *Atterro*, I cast to the ground: *Serro*, I shut: *Affèrro*, I grype or holde fast: *Sotterro*, I put in to the grounde. Lastly in verbes compounde vvith the preposition *AD*, as *Arrestàrssi*, to be arrested: *Arrischiò*, I do hafarde: *Arriuo*, I do arriue: *Arricchire*, to enryche: *Arrostisico*, I do roste.

*S* is also doubled, for vvee saye *Càssa*, a chest: *Ossò*, a bone: *Fòssò*, a dyche. There are also verbes, as *Pòssò*, I can: *Arrostisico*, I blufhe. Furthermore it is doubled in these noumes vvwhich are takē from the latin vvordes, having the letter *X*: and by that means of *Saxum*, is made *Sassò*, a stone: of *Luxuria*, *Lussuria* lust: of *Fixus*, *Fisso*, and *Fitto* fixed: of *Alexander*, *Alessandro*: of *Dixit*, *Disse*, he hath saide: of *Vixi*, *Vissi*, I haue lyved: of *Rexi*, *Rèssi*, I haue ruled: of *Texo*, *Tesso*, I do vveave. Againe it is doubled in noumes that come from the latines hauing *P*, and *S*: as for *Ipsè*, vvee may saye *Essò*, he: for *Gypsum*, *Gesso*, plaister: for *scripsit*, *Scrisse*, he hath vvrittē. But *P*, is retained in these noumes proper, *Ipsifile*, *Ipsicratea*, & *Capsa* the proper name of a ciitie. And I shall note by the vvaye, hovv *P* is taken avvaye, vvhen it goeth before the letter *S*, as *Sàlmo* for *Psalme*. Further, it is doubled in vvords that come from the latin, hauing *B* before *S*, as

*Affoluto* from *Abfolutus* absolute: *Afferto* from *abforptus*, fupped vp. *Affente* from *Absens*, absent. *Aftemio* from *abftemius*, that abfteineth from drinke. *Affentio* from *abfyntium*, vvormewood. It is doubled alfo in the laft fyllable of the preter imperfctense of the optatiue mode, fingular number: as *Amàffi*, I did loue, or thou didest loue: *Amaffe*, he dyd loue: and in like forte in thother coniugations. And alfo vwhen it is of the plurall number, in a middle fyllable: as *Amàffimo*, vvee did loue, *Amaffero*, they did loue. Lykevvise in the preterperfctense of the indicatiue mode, of verbes of the thirde coniugatiō: as *Percòffi*, I haue ftryken: *Percòffe*, he hath ftryken: *Percòffero*, they haue ftryken. Againe in verbes compoude vvith the preposition *AD*, as *Affàggio*, I do affaye: *Affalto*, I do affaulte: *Afficuro*, I do affuer: *Affegno*, I do affygne: *Affordo*, I make deafe: *Affomiglio*, I do refemble. VVee faye *Raffùmo*, I take againe: & *Raffetto*, I do fet or agree.

Touching the letter *T*, it is foūde alfo doubled in thefe vvordes vvwhich come from the latin, hauing *B*, *C*, or *P*, before *T*: herevpon it is, that for *Obtrufus* vvee faye *Ottùfo*, dull or blunt: for *obrineo* *Ottengo*, I do obtaine: for *octo* *Otto* eight: for *doctus* *Dotto* learned: for *factus* *Fatto* donne or made: for *baptifmus* *Battéfimo* baptyfme: for *fepte* *Sette* feuen: for *ruptus* *Rotto* broken: and for *corruptus* *Corrotto* corrupt. Hovvbeit Petrarke hathe

vvritten

vvritten *Rapto* of *raptus*, a fatching or taking a vvaye: VVherby he vvolve make a difference betvvene the noume *Rapto*, and the aduerbe *Ratto*, fvvvfly. It is doubled againe in thefe diminutiues, *Poueretto*, a little poure vvretche: *Libretto*, a little booke: *Fanciulletto*, a little childe: *Boschetto*, a little vvood. And to conclude, in verbes compoude vvith the preposition *AD*, as *Attrifto*, I make forrovvfull: *Atterro*, I caft to the ground, &c.

*V* is doubled in thefe verbes *Anuētārſi*, to be caft. *Anuertire*, to aduertifye or admonifhe. *Anuicinārſi*, to Approche. *Anuederſi*, to be advvares. *Anuotirſi*, to make a vovve. *Anualerſi*, to vſe any thing of an others or an others trauell. Notvvithſtanding, *Auenire* and not *Anuenire*, is to be vvritten as many vvill haue it: For bycaufe *Anuenire*, is not deriued from the verbe *Aduenio*, but from the verb *Euenit*, to happen or come to paſſe: the vvliche ſignification dothe aptly agree to *Auenire*.

Further, tovvching the letters *X*, *Y*, & *K*: vvee ought not to be ignorant, hovve they are in no vſe vvith the Italiās, for that they are not nōbred emōgeſt the other letters. For in ſteade of *X*, they vſe *I*: for *K*, *C*: and for *X*, they vſe *S*: as vvee haue ſhevved before, either doubled in the middeſt of a vvorde, or ſometymes ſingle in the middeſt of a vvorde, and alvvayes ſingle in the begynning. And therfor in vvhat belongeth to the begynning, vve faye *Senocrate*, for *Xenocrates*: *Senofonte* for *Xenophon*:

*X, Y, K, not used w<sup>th</sup> Italians.*

and *Serfe* for *Xerfes*.

Lastly the letter *Z*, vvhich is the last of all the letters, that the Italians do vse, is doubled vvhén it is placed betvvén tvvo vouelles: as in *Bellèzza*, *Dolcèzza*, *Gentilèzza*. But vvhén any consonant goeth before it, then is it put single: as in *Speranza*, *Partenza*, *Licenza*, *Sapienza*. But here is to be noted, that *Z* is not rightly doubled in this vvorde *Mezo*, although it be betvvén tvvo vouelles: Notvvithstanding *Petrarke* hath donne othervvayes, being brought thervnto for necessities sake in thendes of his verses, for the keping of his ryhme. For vvhén vvee pronounce *Mezo*, it appereth plainely ( vvho that obserueth the Italian pronounciation ) not to be pronounced like vnto *Pezzo*, a peece: *Auèzzo*, accustomed, and suche like. And bycause sometymes, not onely like consonantes are doubled in a vvorde, but also diuerse: and not onely doubled, but are founde also tripled: therefore I do iudge it necessary to declare the reason therof. This therefore is first to be considered, hovv that the Italian speache doth not suffer tvvo like consonantes to be put before vvordes. For if any sholde thus vvrite, *Sfoperbo*, *Vuènere*, he should not do Italian like. And yet, there is no lack, but that tvvo diuerse consonantes maye be set before in very many vvordes, as maye be seene in *Spèro*, *Stùdio*, *Scàrico*, *Crèdo*, *Prèzzo*. Yea, and sometymes three also are founde before in Italian vvordes:

vvordes: as in *Stràda*, *Stràle*, *Stratagèma*, *Stràno*, *Stringo*, *Strètto*, *Sprèzzo*, *Splendòre*, *Spléndido*, *Scriuo*. Further, there cannot be put three diuerse consonantes in the middest of a vvorde, and therefore vvee saye not, *Costànte*, *Transfòrmo*, *Transmùto*, *Obstàcolo*, *Substègno*, *Postpòsto*: But *Costànte*, *Trafòrmo*, *Trafmùto*, *Ostàcolo*, *Sostègno*, *Pospòsto*: There are excepted, *Mùstro*, *Sèmpre*, *Sepòlcro*, *Tempo*, *Abbrenio*, *Accrèscio*, *Attranèrso*.

Moreouer, *H* thorough vse of a knowvne aspiration, ought not to remaine vnknowvne: and hovv that of the most Italian vvriters it is put almost in to all those vvordes, that vvee receiue from the latines, and in the vvich the latines them selues do vse an aspiration: as in *Huomo*, from *homo*: *Humano*, from *humanus*: *Ho*, from *Habeo*, &c. But since in our age the cause is taken avvay, vvhy the vse of a knowvne aspiration is sought for, fuerly me thinketh the effecte ought to cesse: that is, that *H* be no more put in to Italian vvordes ( as vvee do pronounce very fewve of them ) for a signe of a more grosse spirit. And notvvithstanding that the vse of this aspiration seemeth to me, to be coupled to fewve vvordes, yet fuerly it is chiefly to be retained in this vvorde *Huomo*, to hide the foulenesse, that this dipthonge *VO*, ( being placed as it vvère in the head ) seemeth to bring vnto this noume. Further, it is not to be remoued from this verbe *Ho*, I haue: and that for a difference to be

had, betwene that *Ho* and *O*, an aduerbe of calling, and *O*, a voice of separation. Againe, betwene *Ha*, (he hathe) and *A*, the preposition seruing to the Dative case. Lastly, to thende it maye be preserued in these syllables, *Che*, *Chi*, *Ghe*, *Ghi*, in the vvvhich assuredly there is a signe of a more grosse spirit, vvherby these syllables do differ from them vvvhich haue *Ce*, *Ci*, *Ge*, *Gi*. For vvhat the difference is, vvwhether vvaye thou shalt pronovnce: they rightlye knowve, that haue the Italian manner of pronouncing.

Touching that vvvhich doth belonge to the vouelles, it is to be knowvne hovve they do cleaue togeather in diphthonges: vvvhich are *AV*: as *Aura*, *Laura*, *Mauro*.

*EV*, as *Euro*, thest vvvinde: *Scuro*, deuided or seperated:

*IE*, as *Viene*, he cometh: *Briue*, Brief: *Tiene*, he holdeth: *Ieri*, yesterdaye: *Pieno* full: *Fieno* heye.

*IA*, as *Cianciare*, to babble: *Ciance*, bablinges or trifles: *Bianco*, vvwhite: *Caccia*, hunting.

*IO*, as *Fiore*, a flovver: *Sciocco*, folys he: *Sciolgo*, I loose: *Scioperato*, vnoccupied.

*IV*, as *Ciurma*, a company: *Schiurma*, frothe or skume: *Piu*, more: *Giù*, doune.

*IVO*, as *Figliuolo*, a sonne: *Giuoco*, playe or sporte.

*VO*, as *Huomo*, a man: *Vopo*, neede: *Vono*, an egge: *Buono*, good: *Cuoco*, a cooke.

*VI*, as

*VI*, as *Guida*, a guide: *Piacqui*, I haue pleased: *Acquisto*, I geat: *Quinto*, fite.

*VE*, as *Piacque*, It hathe pleased: *Acque* vvaters: *Adunque*, Then or therefore, *Lingue*, tonges.

*VA*, as *Acqua*, vvater: *Lingua*, a tonge: *Guadagno*, gaine.

*AI*, as *Fai*, thovv makest: *Stai*, thovv standest: *Amài*, I haue loued: *Lai*, lamentacions: *Farai*, thovv shalt make.

*VAI*, as *Guai*, vvooofe, or sorrowes.

*IEI*, as *Miei*, myne.

*EI*, as *Lèi*, shee: *Costei*, this vvomā: *Sèi*, be thovv.

*VOI*, as *Tuoi*, thyne: *Suoi*, thers: *Buoi*, oxen: *Vuoi*, vvylt thovv.

Here is to be remembred, that althoughe *Tuò*, *Suò*, *Io*, *Lèi*, *Lui*, *Noi*, *Voi*, *Tuoi*, *Suoi*, *Miei*, *Vuoi*, *Buoi*, for the most parte be of one syllable, asvvell in prose as in verse, yet tovvching verse, they are alvvayes in thende tvo syllables.

Neither vvill I omitt hovv farre the pronounciation of vouelles, is to be obserued: *O* and *E* are pronounced somtymes more darkely, and somtymes more clearly. And most darkely in these vvordes *Amore*, *Colore*, *Ardore*, and suche like. But *E* is pronounced more clearly in this vvorde *Erba*: and *O*, in this vvorde *Ottima*. Neuerthelesse the manner of pronouncing, cannot be shewed by vvriting: vvherfore it is to be learned of him, that hath th' Italian tonge. *Viva voce.*

THE Italian speache hath certaine articles, vvvhich

B

are set before noumes improper : vvherof some be masculine, and some feminine : and that, asvvell in the singular : as in the plurall number, as herafter appereth.

Arti- cles.	Masculine	Singular number.	<i>Il, lo</i> : the, him, it.
		Plurall number.	<i>i, li, gli</i> : the, them.
	Feminine	Sing. nom.	<i>La</i> : the, her, it.
		Plur. nom.	<i>Le</i> : the, them.

36.

It lacketh cases : vvherin as it is like vnto the Hebrue tonge, so is it vnlike, either to the Greke, or Latine tonges. VVherfore in varying of the articles, by sundry cases, it taketh these prepositions: *De* for the genitiue : *A* for the datiuue, and *Da* for the ablatiue. In the vocatiue, it vseth for a signe of that case *O*, an aduerbe of calling. In the nominatiue and accusatiue, Articles are also vsed : as hereafter it may appere.

Arti- cles.	Ma- scu- line.	Singular number.	Nominatiue: <i>Il, lo</i> : the, it.
			Genitiue: <i>Del, dello</i> : of the, him, it.
			Datiue: <i>Al, allo</i> : to the, hym, it.
			Accusatiue: <i>il, lo</i> : him, it
			Vocatiue: <i>ò, o</i> .
			Ablatiue, <i>Dal, dallo</i> : from the, him, it.

Masc.

Masculine.	Plur. nomb.	Nomi. <i>i, li, gli</i> : the.
		Geni. <i>de i, de delli, degli</i> : of the, the.
		Dati. <i>a i, a', alli, à gli</i> : to the, the.
		Accu. <i>i, li, gli</i> : the, them.
		Voca. <i>ò, o</i> .
		Abla. <i>da i, da', dalli, dagli</i> : from the, them.

Arti- cles.	Sing. nomb.	Nomin. <i>la</i> : the, it.
		Geni. <i>della, or de la</i> : of the, her, it.
		Dati. <i>àlla, or à la</i> : to the, her, it.
		Accu. <i>la</i> : the, her, it.
		Voca. <i>o</i> : o.
		Ab. <i>dalla, or da la</i> : from the, her, it.

Femi- nine.	Plur. nomb.	Nomi. <i>le</i> : the.
		Gen. <i>delle, or de le</i> : of the, them.
		Dati. <i>àlle, or à le</i> : to the, them.
		Accu. <i>le</i> : the, them.
		Voc. <i>o</i> : o.
		Ab. <i>dàlle, or da le</i> : from the, them.

	Ne, in	<i>Nello, Nel</i> : in the, it.
		<i>Nelli, Ne gli, Ne i. Ne'</i> : in the.
		<i>Nella</i> : in the, it.
		<i>Nelle</i> : in the.
Articles ioined to other pre- positions.	Per, for, by, or tho- rough	<i>Per lo, Pel, Pello</i> : for by, or thorough the, it.
		<i>Per li, Per gli, Pelli, Pèr i. Pe i, Pe'</i> , for, by, or thorough the.
		<i>Per la</i> } for, by, or thorough the, it
		<i>Per le</i> }

B ij.

Con:vvith {  
*Con lo, Col, Còllo: vvith the, vvith it.*  
*Con li, Con gli, Còlli, Co i, Co':*  
*vvith the.*  
*Con la, Còlla } vvith the.*  
*Con le, Còlle }*

### Of th' vse of th' Articles.

All articles almost, are vsually placed before noumes cōmon. I saye almost, bycause somtymes th' article *la*, is placed before noumes proper: as in his place shalbe shewed.

Notic.

Lo.

Th' article *lo*, is to go before vvordes beginning vvith a vowel: but the letter *O* is cut of, & an Apostropha set in the place, after this sorte: *l' Amore*, *l' Onore*: And therefore they are pronounced as though they vvere vvritten *Lamòre*, *Lonòre*.

But here is to be noted, that the Thuscan Italians are accustomed to take avvaye *I*, from these vvordes vvwhich are compound vvith this preposition *In*, and to adde an Apostropha to the vouell of the article: thus, *Lo'imperatore* in the singular number: and *Gli'imperatori* in the plurall: and so of others like. Howbeit, I vvould not haue thē (though *Boccace* be their author) to be imytated in this: since it is an affected kinde of speach. Further, since an Apostropha is a signe of a vouell missing, to vvhat ende is it set to the article, to vvhome there is nothing missing? Besides, the signe of such  
 a lacke

a lacke doth rather appertaine to the letters consonantes depriued of their vouelles, then to the selfe vouelles. To conclude, those vvordes *Imperatore* and *Imperatori* may seeme (as me thinketh vniustly beheaded, in taking from them the letter *I*, from vvhence they do begyn.

And novv to our matter: *Lo* is also to go before vvordes that do begyn vvith tyvo sundry consonantes, vvherof the first shalbe *S*: in this vvise: *Lo Spirito*, *lo Stomaco*, *lo Scacciato* a cast of: *lo Stato*, *lo Strale* a shafte or arrowve.

In like sorte it is to be vsed, being ioyned vvith a preposition: as *Dello Spirito*, of the spirite: *Allo Spirito*, to the spirite: *Dallo Spirito*, from the spirite: *Per lo spirito*, for, by, or thorough the spirit: *Con lo Spirito*, vvith the spirite: *Nello Spirito*, in the spirite.

In fine, this article *Lo* is set before this noume *Il Quale*, & that in the beginning of a verse: vvherfore vvee saye, *lo Quale*.

I L.

Th' article *Il* is to be placed before vvordes that do begyn vvith a consonant: as *Il Re*, *il Principe*, *il Cielo*, &c.

And bothe *Lo* and *Il*, do go before verbes of the infinitiue mode, obseruing th' affore said ordre in the beginning of the letters: as *l' Amare*, *il dire*, *lo Scrivere*.

The vvwhich order is to be obserued vvith thes masculin articles in the plurall number: for *I*, is set

before vvordes beginning vvith a consonant : as  
*i Principi, i Re, i Cieli.*

But *Li* and *Gli*, do go before vvordes beginning vvith a vouell : as *li* or *gli Amori*, *li* or *gli Onori*, *li* or *gli Eserciti.*

Hovvbeit vvhen the vouel shalbe *I*, vvher vvith the vvorde following the article doth begyn, then shall th' article *Gli*, be placed before it : and notwithstanding forgo his vouell, in this sorte: *Gl' Iniqui, Gl' Impi, Gl' Ingiusti, &c.*

*Li* and *Gli*, are also placed before vvordes, that do begyn vvith tvo diuerse consonantes : vvherof the first shalbe *S* : as *Gli Spiriti, Gli Strali, Gli Stenti* the tormētes: *Gli Scōmodi*, the discōmodities, &c.

The same is to be donne vvhen they are ioyned to prepositions : for vvee saye *De i Re*, and not *De gli Re*, and so by the other cases.

But here is to be noted, that th' article *I*, for the most parte is taken avvay, and an Apostropha set in place therof, in this sorte, *De' fatti tuoi* for *De i fatti tuoi* : So is *A* also vsed for *Ai*, *Da'* for *Dai*, *Co'* for *Coi*, *Ne'* for *Nei*, and *Pe'* for *Pei*. And it behoueth that this be donne vvith iudgement, the vvhich, ( vvho that so can ) is rather attained by reading of approued aucthors, then by any arte.

Besides vve say *Delli Spiriti*, and not *De i Spiriti*, *A gli* or *Alli Spiriti*. But not *Ai Spiriti*, &c.

Further, the preposition *Per*, vvill alvvayes requier the articles *Lo*, *Li*, or *Gli*, vvithout obseruing any rule of the letters, vvher vvith the vvordes fol-

following do begyn : as *Per lo petto, Per gli fianchi*, And many tymes they say, *Pe' monti, Pe' piani* : in stedde of those formes of speach that haue *Per li monti, Per li piani* : that is, by the mountaines, by the plaines.

These forsaide articles being ioyned vvith prepositions are none othervvayes vsed, then if they vvere vvithout them : vvherfore vvee say, *Dell' Amore, De gli Amori, All' ingiusto, A gl' ingiusti* : and after the same manner, thoroughout all th' other cases, asvvell of the singlar, as of the plurall number.

### *L A*

Tovvching the feminine article, *La*, it is for the most parte geuen to noumes common : as vvhen vvee say *La tauola, La barca, La scuola* : and somtymes to noumes proper: as *Roccace* dyd in sayng, *La Belcolore, La Fiammetta, &c.*

VVhere it behoueth to note, hovv this article is set vvhole and perfect, before vvordes that begin vvith a consonant : as next before it appereth : and as often as it is set before vvordes beginning vvith a vouell, it is depriued of the letter *A*, & an Apostropha added in this vvise, *L' Anima, L' Onestà, L' Amicitia*.

In like sorte is *Le* to be vsed, being the plurall number to the article *La* : Sauing it is not geuen to noumes proper. So that vvee say, *Le stelle, Le donne*, likewise : *L' anime, L' amicitie, L' iniquita, L' imprese.*

The same ordre is to be obserued, vwhen this article is coupled to prepositions: For vvec say in the singular number: *Della stella, Alla stella, Dalla stella, Per la stella, Con la stella, Nella stella: Dell'anima, All'anima, &c.* But in the plurall number. *Delle stelle, Alle stelle, &c. Dell'anime, All'anime: &c.*

### Of a Nومه.

Euery Italian nومه doth end in some vouell, as *Dio, Angelo, Cielo, Huomo*, and others almost innumerable.

But yet somtymes they do forgo it, chieflye in vvordes, vvhere those letters that the latines do call liquides, *videlicet L, N, and R*, do preceede the last vouell: as *Dèbil, Fel, Mel, Fedel, Van, Pensier*, for *Dèbile, Fele, Mele, Fedele, Vano, Pensiero*.

And this is vsually donne, vvhen the vvorde following shall begyn vvith a consonant: as *Van deffo, Pensier canuto*: that is, a vaine desier, a graue thought: Also *Fedel compagno, Mel dolce*: vvhere no Apostropha is added, bycause they do not forgo their vouelles for others following: and therefore vvec say, *Gran cosa, Buon Ghristiano, San Paolo*: for *Grande Cosa, Buono Crisiano, Santo Paolo*: vvchich last manner of speaches are muche more improper, then the former.

But from this rule are excepted these noumes, *Collo* a neck, *Apello*, *Volo* a flight, *Affanno* grieve, *Inganno* deceipt, *Oscuro*, *Duro*, & *Chiario*. For hardly vvec say *Col, Apol, Vol, Affan, Ingan, Oscur, Dur*

*Dur, Chiar*: although Petrarke (and that very seldome) hath vsed these tyvo last.

Neyther do these vvordes *Animo, Abisso, Pègno, Sostegno*, and such like: suffer any abridging.

Further th' Italian noumes, do vse to let slip the last vouell, vvhen the vvorde that follovveth doth begyn vvith a vouell, and for the vouell omitted, to vvrite an Apostropha, thus: *Vostr'occhi, Molt'anni, &c.* Whervpon, it doth appeare to be chiefly in vse in noumes adiectiues.

Lastly, the Italian poetes do deprive many noumes, not of their vouelles onely, but of their last syllables: or at least do take from those syllables *L*: for to obserue number in verse: vvhervpon it is, that they say somtymes, *Anima'* and *Amài* for *Animali*: *Laccino'* for *Laccinoli*: *Cana'* & *Cauai* for *Caualli*: *Be'* and *Bei* for *Belli*: *Que'* and *Quèi* for *Quelli*: *Ta'* and *Tài* for *Tali*: *Quà* and *Quai* for *Quàli*.

Hovvbeit this is nothing at all vsed, vvhen the vvorde that follovveth doth begyn vvith a vouell: as the vvritings of approued authours in sundry places beare vvitnesse.

### Of the ending of Noumes.

Proper names of men and the singular númer do end in.	{	<i>A, Anèa, Pitàgora, Lucà, Andrèa, Porsèna.</i>
	{	<i>E, Césare, Aristotile, Scipione, Platone.</i>
	{	<i>I, Giouànni, Luigi, Dionigi.</i>
	{	<i>O. Alessàndro, Piètro, Paolo.</i>
	{	<i>V. Giesù, Artè.</i>

Proper names  
of Citties, the  
mascul. gender  
do end in.

E, *Liòne.*  
I, *Parigi, Brindisi, Ragùsi.*  
O, *Milano, Como, Pesaro.*  
V, *Corfù, Cefalù, Perù.*

Proper names  
of families  
ending in.

A, *Colonna, Carràsa, Gonzàga, Còssa*  
*Austria, Aragona.*  
E, *Dèntice, Pònte, Este.*  
I, *Medici, Gritti, Piccolomini, Venti,*  
*Tornaquinci, Doni, &c.*  
I, or O, *Quirini & Quirino, Soderini*  
*and Soderino, &c.*  
I, or E, *Caualcànti or Conalcànte,*  
O, *Anolo, Toledo.*

Further, these surnames are not vsed after one  
felfe manner and therefore it shall not be amysse to  
shew you how they are vsed in speach: for vve say  
*Pompèo Colonna, Pompey Colūna, Maria Colonna,*  
*Mary Columna. I Colonneſi:* those of Columna.

VVee say further *Càrlo d'Austria: Quei della*  
*casa d'Austria Ferrànte, d'Aragòna: Quei d'Ara-*  
*gona:* for *Aragoneſi* doth signifie those that are af-  
fected to that familie.

Tovvching the seconde sorte: vvee say *Camillo,*  
*Dèntice, Diàna, Dèntice, Il Dèntice, I Dèntici, le Den-*  
*tici.* Againe *Andrèa Pònte,* or *da Ponte: Caterina*  
*Pònte, Il Ponte,* or *da casa Ponte, Quel,* or *Quei da*  
*casa ponte.* Also *Ercole da Este, Caterina da Este,*  
*Quei da Este.*

The surnames of the third sort are thus vsed: for  
vvee

vvee say: *Còsimo Medici,* or *Còsimo de' Medici: Lu-*  
*crètia Medici* or *de' Medici: Il Medici, I Medici:*

So *Francesco Dòni, Giouanna Dòni, Il Dòni:* like-  
vvise *Alessandro Piccolomini, Il Piccolomini, Portia*  
*Piccolomini. La Piccolomini.*

VVee say further *Pietro Quirini,* or *Quirino: Ca-*  
*milla de' Quirini,* or *Quirina,* but not *Camilla Qui-*  
*rini:* vvwhich is not in vse. Againe it is rightly sayde  
*il Quirino,* but not *il Quirini.* But if any shall  
obiecte, vvwhy is it rightly sayde? *il Medici, il Dòni:*  
I ansvver, that the surnames of *Medici* and *Dòni*  
haue none other termination that is in vse. But the  
surname *Quirini* hath bothe *Quirino* for the men,  
and *Quirina* for the vvomen. By this means vvee  
say *Antonia Quirina,* and not *Quirini,* but *de' Qui-*  
*rini:* vvwhere, notvvithstanding vvee may say *Cate-*  
*rina Medici.* and not *Medica.*

Likevvise the examples of the fiste sorte shall be,  
*Guido Caualcànte* or *Caualcànti: Il Caualcànte,*  
*I Caualcànti: Giulia Caualcànte.*

And tovvching those of the laste sorte, vvee say  
*Alfònso d'Analo, Pietro di Toledo.*

Noumes ap-  
pellatiues of  
the masc. gēder  
and singular  
number do  
end in.

A, *Sofista, Poeta, Profeta, Podestà,*  
*Pianeta.*  
E, *Onore, Amore, Colore,* and *Fante,*  
vvwhich is of the fe. gēder, also *Signore.*  
O, & E, *Caualiere* (vvwith the *Poctes,*  
or *Caualiere* (vvwith those that vvrite  
in prose) of the vvwhich sorte there  
are many other like noumes.

This noume *Pàri* doth belonge to bothe genders: vvherfore vvee say *I Pàri tuoi, I Pàri vòstri, Le pàritùe, Le pàri vòstre*: that is, thyne, or your like, and this onely in the plurall number. For in the singular vvee say *Tuo pàri*, and *Tua pàri*, that is thy like.

Vvee say further, *vn Pàio di Calze: due pàia, tre pàia, quattro pàia, &c. Di polli*: by the vvch forme of speaches, it is apparant vvhat difference there is betvvne *Pàri*, *Paio*, and *Pàia*: for *Pari* declareth similitude, *Paio* and *Paia*, fellovvship.

But the reader is here to be admonished, that these vvordes *Pàio*, *Pari*, and *Paia*, do belong also vnto the verbe *Parere*, to seeme. In this sorte

## Indicatiue.

<i>Io Pàio</i>	I seeme
<i>Tu Pàri</i>	Thovv seemest.

## Subiunctiue.

<i>Io Pàia</i>	He seeme.
<i>Tu Pàia</i>	Thovv seemest
<i>Colui Pàia</i>	I seemeth.

Noumes adiect. of the singular nòber and mas. gèder do ende in. { *O, Diuino, Bello, Vmàno, Fiero, Altiero, Orrendo, Ornato, &c.*  
*E, Celeste, Fedele, Dòlce, Vmile, &c.*  
 vvch are also of the femin. gèder.

Tovvching these noumes, vvhen they are of the plurall number, they do ende all in *I*, as do *Huomini, Cielì, Angeli, &c.* And that asvvell vvhen they ende

ende in *O*, in the singular number: as vvhen they ende in *E*.

Notvvithstanding such are excepted as in the plurall number haue double terminations: that is, in *I*, and are of the masculine gender: and in *A*, chaunging the masculine gèder in to the feminine as here follovving doth appeare.

Noumes in the plurall number ending in. { *A, Dita, Làbbra, & Labbia, Ginocchia, Bràccia, Lègna, Vestigia, Risa, &c.*  
*I, Diti, Labbri, Ginocchi, Bràcci, Lègni, Vestigi, Risi.*

But those that ende in *A*, are most in vse vvith such as vvrite in prose.

And suerly, noumes of the femi. gender do not ende after that mánér: as it may here after appeare.

Proper names of women the singular nòber do ende in. { *A, Cornèlia, Làura, Tùllia, Lucretia, Mària, &c.*  
*E, Beatrice, Rachèle, Berenice, Penèlope, &c.*  
*O, Glicèrio, Calisto, Dido, Siso, Calippo, Ino, &c.*

Proper names of Citties of the feminine gender ending in. { *A, Roma, Venètia, Pàdona, Veròna, Fiorèntza, &c.*  
*E, Auignone, Cartagine, Atene.*  
*I, Nàpoli, Costantinopoli.*  
*O, Corinto, Sesto, Abido, Effeso, Argo.*  
*A, Anima, Amicitia, Donna, Signòra.*  
*E, Opinione, Lettione, Affettione.*  
*O, Màno.*

Nomes appellatiues of the feminine gender and singular number ending in.	{ A & E	{ A, <i>Onestà, Arma, Loda, Fròda, Frònda, àla.</i>
		{ E, <i>Onestate, Arme, Lòde, Frode, Frònde, àle.</i>
	{ V & E	{ E, <i>Virtùte, Seruitùte, Grùe:</i> { V. <i>Virtù, Seruitù, Grù.</i>
	{ A & O	{ A, <i>Orècchia, Foglia, Cèrchia, Chiòstra, G'elsa:</i>
		{ O, <i>Orècchio, Foglio, Cèrchio, Chiòstro, Gelfo.</i>

But vwhen they ende in *O*, they are of the masculine gender *Orècchia*, and *Fòglia* are often in vse, as are *Cèrchio*, *Chiòstro*, and *Gelfo*: but the rest not so.

Noumes adiectiues of the feminine gender and singular number ending in.	{	A, <i>Bianca, Bèlla, Diuina, Ornàta, Fiera, Rèa, &amp;c.</i>
		E, <i>Fedele, Crudèle, Fòrte</i> : the vvhich are also of the masculine gender.

Further, such noumes shall haue *I*, in the plurall number, as in the last place haue *E* in the singular: But if in the singular they haue *A*, they shall haue *E* in the plurall. VVhere vpon it is, that those that haue double terminatiōs in the singular number, haue them also double in the plurall: as here follovvng it maye appere.

Sing.

Sing. nom.	{ A, <i>Fontàna</i>	{ E, <i>Fontàne</i>
Sing. nom.	{ A, <i>Arma</i>	{ E, <i>àrme</i>
Sing. nom.	{ V, <i>Virtù</i>	{ V, <i>Virtù</i>
Sing. nom.	{ A, <i>Bontà</i>	{ A, <i>Bontà</i>
Sing. nom.	{ A, <i>Orècchia</i>	{ E, <i>Orècchie</i>

But *Manò*, thorough a certaine vse of speach, though it be of the feminine gender, doth end (in the singular number) in *O*, as *Mano*: vvhervpon it folloveth, that in the plurall it doth end in *I*, as *Mani*.

### Of the declining of Noumes. //

Although th' Italian tonge (as vvec haue before declared in the declining of the articles) hath neither cases, nor declension of noumes as are in the Latin, and Greke tonges: yet doth it receiue all manner of variation: vvvhich is such, as doth de-

pende vpon prepositions, either by them selues alone, or ioyned vvith th' articles.

The 1. Example vvith th' articles ioyned to prepositions.

<i>Nomin. singul.</i>	<i>L' Amico</i>	The frende
<i>Genit.</i>	<i>Dell' Amico</i>	Of the frende
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>All' Amico</i>	To the frende
<i>Accus.</i>	<i>L' Amico</i>	The frende
<i>Vocat.</i>	<i>O Amico</i>	O frende
<i>Ablat.</i>	<i>Dall' Amico</i>	From the frende.
<i>Nom. plur.</i>	<i>Gli Amici</i>	The frendes
<i>Genit.</i>	<i>De gli Amici</i>	Of the frendes
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>A gli Amici</i>	To the frendes
<i>Accus.</i>	<i>Gli Amici</i>	The frendes
<i>Vocat.</i>	<i>O Amici</i>	O frendes
<i>Ablat.</i>	<i>Da gli Amici</i>	From the frēdes.

The vse of the 1. Example thorough all the Cases and Numbers.

*Nom. sing.* *L' Amico venne* : A friend hath come.  
*Gen.* *Mi ricordo dell' amico* : I do remember me of a frende.  
*Dat.* *Compiaccio all' amico* : I please (or content) a frende.  
*Accus.* *Amo l' amico* : I loue a frende.  
*Vocat.* *O amico vieni* : Oh frende come.  
*Ablat.* *Mi parto dall' amico* : I departe from a frēde.

*Nom. plu.*

*Nom. plu.* *Gli amici vennero* : the frēdes haue come.  
*Gen.* *Mi ricordo de gli amici* : I do remember me of the frendes.  
*Dat.* *Compiaccio à gli amici* : I please (or content) the frendes.  
*Accus.* *Amo gli amici* : I loue the frendes.  
*Vocat.* *O amici venite* : Oh frendes come.  
*Ablat.* *Mi parto da gli amici* : I departe from the frendes.

The 2. example vvith prepositions onely.

<i>Nom. sing.</i>	<i>Amico</i>	Frende
<i>Genit.</i>	<i>di amico</i>	of a frende
<i>Dati.</i>	<i>ad amico</i>	to a frende
<i>Accus.</i>	<i>amico</i>	frende
<i>Vocat.</i>	<i>amico</i>	frende
<i>Ablat.</i>	<i>da amico</i>	from a frende.
<i>Nom. plur.</i>	<i>Amici</i>	Frendes.
<i>Genit.</i>	<i>di amici</i>	of frendes
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>ad amici</i>	to frendes
<i>Accus.</i>	<i>amici</i>	frendes
<i>Vocat.</i>	<i>amici</i>	frendes
<i>Ablat.</i>	<i>da amici</i>	from frendes.

The vse of the 2. example thorough all the Cases.

*Nom. sing.* *Fù amico vero*. He vvas a tru frende.  
*Genit.* *Non è ufficio di amico*. It is not the office (or duty) of a frende.

C

Dat. *Io ne parlai ad amico fidato.* I haue spokē therof to a trusty frende.

Acc. *Mai non visitai amico à me più caro di te:* I dyd neuer visit a frende more deare to me thē thou.

Vocat. *Amico vieni.* Frende come.

Ablat. *Da amico, come sei tu, ricevo ogni cosa in buona parte:* From a frende as thou art, I receiue euery thing in good parte.

Nom. plur. *Furono amici veri:* They vvere tru frēdes.

Genit. *Non è ufficio di amici:* It is not the office (or due ) of frendes.

Dat. *Io ne parlai ad amici fidati:* I haue spokē therof to trusty frendes.

Accu. *Mai non visitai amici à me più cari di voi:* I did neuer visit frendes more deare to me thē you.

Vocat. *Amici venite:* Frendes come.

Ablat. *Da amici come sete voi, ricevo ogni cosa in buona parte:* From frendes as you are, I receiue euery thing in good parte.

The 3. example vvith the article *IL*.

Nom. singul.	<i>Il maestro</i>	the maister
Genit.	<i>del maestro</i>	of the maister
Dat.	<i>al maestro</i>	to the maister
Accus.	<i>il maestro</i>	the maister
Vocat.	<i>ô maestro</i>	ô maister
Ablat.	<i>dal maestro</i>	from the maister.
Nom. plur.	<i>I maestri</i>	the maisters
Genit.	<i>De i maestri</i>	of the maisters

Dat.

Dat.	<i>ai maestri</i>	to the maisters
Accus.	<i>i maestri</i>	the maisters
Vocat.	<i>ô maestri</i>	ô maisters
Ablat.	<i>dai maestri</i>	from the maisters.

The 4. example is of a Noume of the feminine gender, vvhich taketh the article *LA*, depriued of the vouell.

Nom. sing.	<i>L'anima</i>	the sole
Genit.	<i>dell'anima</i>	of the sole
Dat.	<i>all'anima</i>	to the sole
Accus.	<i>l'anima</i>	the sole
Vocat.	<i>ô anima</i>	ô sole
Ablat.	<i>dall'anima</i>	from the sole.
Nom. plur.	<i>L'anime</i>	the soles
Genit.	<i>dell'anime</i>	of the soles
Dat.	<i>all'anime</i>	to the soles
Accus.	<i>l'anime</i>	the soles
Vocat.	<i>ô anime</i>	ô soles
Ablat.	<i>dall'anime</i>	from the soles.

The 5. examples is of a Noume of the same gender vvith the article *LA*, vvholyc.

Nom. sing.	<i>La mente</i>	the minde
Genit.	<i>della mente</i>	of the minde
Dat.	<i>alla mente</i>	to the minde
Accus.	<i>la mente</i>	the minde
Vocat.	<i>ô mente</i>	ô minde
Ablat.	<i>dalla mente</i>	from the minde.

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Nom. plur.	<i>Le mēti</i>	the mindes
Genit.	<i>delle mēti</i>	of the mindes
Dat.	<i>alle mēti</i>	to the mindes
Accus.	<i>le mēti</i>	the mindes
Vocat.	<i>ô mēti</i>	ô mindes
Ablat.	<i>dalle mēti</i>	from the mindes.

I vwill adde here, in vwhat sorte most of the noumes that vvee do vse, are deriued vnto vs from all the declensions of the latin noumes. But I vvilbe more brieft herein, then peraduenture the matter shall seeme able to some: bothe bycause I desier breuity: as to thende the reader instructed in the latin, vwhen by these, that I shal novv touch he shall as it vv ere in searching take holde, he may by hym selfe call more to remembrance.

Of the 1. noumes masc. and femi. ending in. { *A, Poeta, Profeta, Pitàgora, Euangelista, Femina, Erba, Tanola, Carta, Fenestra.*  
*E, Anchise, Penelope.*

Of the 2. noumes of bothe genders ending in. { *O, Antonio, Virgilio, Milano, Cauallo, Libro, Lacro, &c.*  
*I, Dionigi, Parigi, Luigi.*

Of the 3. ending in. { *A, Poema, Stratagemma, Dogma, &c.*  
*E, Cesare, Lettione, Pallade, Rachèle, Niene, Scure, &c.*  
*I, Filli, Meri, Cariddi, Tisi, &c.*

Of

Of the 4. which end in. { *O, Mano, Corno, Effetto, Affetto, Difetto, Rispetto, Senso, Gusto, Intelletto, Vdito.*  
*A, Vista or Veduta, Vdita.*

Of the 5. which end in. { *E, Spécie, Effigie, Tempérie, Congerie.*  
*I, Di, Mezodi.*

### Of Noumes comparatiues and Superlatiues.

Th' Italian speache doth lack noumes comparatiues: But in stedde therof they vse the positive, vwith the aduerbe *Più*, more: thus, *Più dotto*, *Più bello*, *Più forte*. VVhose signification is increased by adding of the aduerbes, *Molto*, and *Assai*: as *Assai più* or *Molto più*, or *Assai molto più*, or *Molto Assai più Dotto*: euery one of these vvayes is rightly saide.

But touching their vse, they do requier a genitiue case, in this sorte: *Io so-no più dotto di te*, I am better learned then thou. Also, *Cicerone fu più eloquente di Ortenso*, Cicero vvas more eloquent then Hortensius. VVee haue also these manner of speeches in the comparatiue degrees: *Tu non sei il più dotto del mondo*: *Tu sei il più ricco della compagnia*: *Io sono amico de i più dotti*: *Tu sei de i più dotti*: *Tu sei stimato tra i più dotti*: *Tu ti puoi paragonare a i più dotti*.

The superlatiue is not so vsed, as it can declare comparison, but vvordhynes: For vve saye not, *Cicerone fu eloquentissimo de' Romani*, since such a

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*Molto assai più dotto.*

phrase of speache is all together latin: But vvee say *Cicerone fu eloquentissimo*: vvithout addition of any other person, in comparison of vvhome *Cicero* may be.

+ Of Noumes Numerall.

*Vno*, is of the singular number, *Vni* of the plurall, and bothe of the masculine gender. *Vna*, is of the singular number, *Vne* of the plurall, and both of the feminine gender. And vvee do vse *Vno*, and *Vna*, vvhen vvec number: But *Vni* and *Vne*, in this sorte: as *L'unc e l'altre: Gli uni e gli altri*, bothe thone and thother, none other vvayes then the latines do vse *Vtrique* and *utroque*.

*Due*, and in verse ( vvho that vvill ) *Duo*: neuer *Dua*, or *Duo*, though many do vse them. Further they do belong to either gender: the vvich is likewise to be vnderstode of all the other numbers that follovv. VVee say also *Ambidue*: vvich is vnderstode of tvvo males, or at least thone of the tvvo being a male: and *Ambedue* of tvvo females. But *Ambedue*, *Amendue*, *Amendune*, and *Amēdūni*: although approued auctors do vse them: yet vvold not I vvillingly vse them.

VVee saye further *Ambo*: in the same signification that the latines doo.

*Trè*: three,  
*Cinque*: fiue,  
*Sette*: seuen,

*Quattro*: fover,  
*Sei*: fix.  
*Otto*: eight,

*None*:

*None*: nyne,  
*Indici*: eleuen,  
*Trèdici*: thertene,  
*Quindici*: fiuecene,  
*Dicessette*: seuentene,  
*Dicennoue*: nyneetene,  
*Vent'uno* or *vna*: vventy one,  
*Venti due*: vventy vvwo,  
*Venti quattro*: vventy fover,  
*Venti cinque*: vventy fiue, and so forvvardes,  
*Trenta*: therty,  
*Cinquanta*: fiucty,  
*Sessanta*: sixty, or three skore,  
*Settanta*: seuenty, or three skore and ten,  
*Ottanta*: eighty, or fover skore,  
*Novanta*: nynety, or fover skore and ten,  
*Cento*: An hundred,  
*Cento & vno*, or *vna*: an hundred and one,  
*Cento & due*: an hundred and vvwo,  
*Cento & tre*: an hundred and three,  
*Cento & quattro*: an hundred and fover. And so forvvardes.  
*Dugento*: vvwo hundred,  
*Trecento*: three hundred,  
*Quattrocento*: fover hundred,  
*Cinquecento*: fiue hundred,  
*Seicento*: fix hundred, *Settecento*: seuen hundred,  
*Ottocento*: eight hundred, *Novacento*: nyne hundred.  
*Mille*: A thousand, *Due mila*: vvwo thousand,  
*Tre mila*: three thousand,  
*Quattro mila*: fover thousand.

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an article, is rather a noume of quality, then a relative. Further it maye be declined, in such sorte, as is set out by the example following.

The declension of a Noume relative.

*Nom. sing.* Il Quale, la Quale, the vvwhich.

*Genit.* Del Quale, della Quale, of the vvwhich.

*Dat.* Al Quale, alla Quale, to the vvwhich.

*Accus.* Il Quale, la Quale, the vvwhich.

*Ablat.* Dal Quale, dalla Quale, from the vvwhich.

*Nom. plu.* I Quàli, le Quàli, the vvwhich.

*Genit.* Dei Quàli, delle Quàli, of the vvwhich.

*Dat.* A i Quàli, alle Quàli, to the vvwhich.

*Accus.* I Quàli, le Quàli, the vvwhich.

*Ablat.* Da i Quàli, dalle Quàli, from the vvwhich.

But in the oblique cases there is also *Cui*: that dothe belonge to bothe genders, and numbers. And maye be declined in this vvysse.

*Genit.* Di Cui, of vvhome, vvwhose.

*Dat.* A Cui, to vvhome.

*Accus.* Cui, vvhome.

*Ablat.* Da Cui, from vvhome.

The vse of this Noume *Cui* is such, as vvce maye speake it thorough out all the oblique cases and numbers.

*Genit.*

*Genit.* Mi parlò tuo padre, di cui è il cavallo: thy father hath spokē to me, vvwhose horse it is.

*Dat.* Io vidi il tuo fratello, à cui diedi il libro: I haue seene thy brother, to vvhome I haue geuē the booke.

*Accus.* Io hauēua familiarità col tuo amico cū morde il cane arrabbiato: I had familiarity vvith thy frend, vvhome a mad dog did bite.

*Ablat.* Andai à trovare Antonio, da cui riceui le tue lettere: I haue gon to finde out anthony, from vvhome, I haue receiued thy letters.

And although this noume dothe lacke his nominatiue case, and is declined onely in the oblique cases by adding of prepositions, as vvce haue before shewved: yet you shall here and there finde emongest good auethors these formes of speache: *Il cui valore*: *la cui bontà*: *I cui amori*: *le cui ricchezze*: And thus it is needeful to declare them: as, *Il valor di cui*, the vvworthynesse of vvhome, *La bontà di cui*, the goodnesse of vvhome, *Gli amori di cui*, the loues of vvhome: *Le ricchezze di cui*, the riches of vvhome.

It may also be rightly said by the oblique cases: as, *Del cui valore*, for *Del valore di cui*, vvwhose vvworthynesse, *Della cui bontà*, for *Della bontà di cui*, vvwhose goodnesse, *De i cui amori*, for *De gli amori di cui*, vvwhose loues: *Delle cui ricchezze*, for *Delle ricchezze di cui*, vvwhose riches, &c.

For by vvhome that vvill, it maye be runne thorough all the cases in like sorte, vvwhich I do

omit for breuities sake: but hereby it may easly be seene that the articles *Il*, *La*, *I*, and *Le*, do not in those phrased of speache properly belong to the noumes *Cui*, but to the noumes *Valore*, *Bontà*, *Amori*, and *Ricchezza*.

Further, it is vsed in the datiu case vvithout a preposition, in this sorte: *Cui non basta* for a *cui non basta*, to vvhome it suffisethe not: *cui diède il Re potestà*, &c. for a *cui diède*, &c. to vvhome the king gaue povver.

But touching the vse of the noume *Il Quale*, there is no cause vvhy I sholde curiously endeavour my selfe to alleadge many things: since it is al one vvith the latin relatiue. Therefore I vvill here note howv that, *Che*, for the most parte is put in place therof: And that in the nominatiue and accusatiue cases of bothe the numbers, in this sorte: *L'huomo, che pensa esser sànio*, molte volte è sciocco, the man that thinkethe hym selfe vvysse, many tymes is a foole. Againe *L'huomo, ch'io amo*, è dotto, the man that I loue, is learned. The like examples may be brought of the plurall number.

But sithence vvec haue made mention of *Che*, it is to be noted, that thesame may somtymes be ioyned vvith prepositions in this vvysse: *di Che*, à *Che*, *da Che*, *in Che*, *con Che*, *per Che*. It is also ioyned vvith articles, thus: *Il che*, *Del che*, *Al che*, *Nel che*: But vve do not say *Col che*, so neither *Per il che*, because the first is not in vse; & the later is vsed but thus, *Il perche*. And no bodie, but such as lack iud-

gement

*Cas. Ragione del Cortegiano. L. 1.  
Per il che comando lo quis fa, —*

gement of the eare, vvill confesse that *Per il Che*, is more rightly said, then *Il perche*: howvbeit *Boccace* doth vse this often tymes, in his manner of speach, but th' other neuer.

Somtymes *Che* is doubled in this sorte *Che che*, and signifyeth *Qualunque cosa*, as *Che che sia*, vvhat soeuer it be, *Che che habbia detto*, vvhat soeuer he hath said.

Againe, therof is made *Chiunque*, vvho soeuer: and is of three syllables. But betvvene *Chiunque* and *Qualunque*, this is the difference, that thone is not ioyned to a substatiue, but the other is: and yet, that also somtymes is seperated from it. For *Petrarke* speaketh thus, *Chiunque alberga*, vvho-soeuer hosteth: vvhere *Chiunque* is of it selfe vvithout adding of any noume substatiue. Againe, he saiethe after vvardes, *Qualunque animale*, vvhat soeuer liuing creature: vvhere *Animale*, a noume substatiue is ioyned to the noume *Qualunque*. Yet he said somtymes, and that but once: *Gioir di qualunque*, the gladding of vvhat soeuer.

From this *Che* taking *E*, and adding *I*, is made *chi*: the vvchich is put often tymes for *Colui*, *Quello*, *Colui*, *Quella*, *Colore*, *Quelli*, & *Quelle* pronoumes: in this vvise: *Chi ha smarrita la strada, torni indietro*: for *Colui*, or *Quello, il quale ha smarrita*, &c. vvho that hath myssed his vvay, let hym retourne back.

Further *Chi* doth many tymes signifie, vvho? an interrogation, and that thoroughout all the cases: as,

- Nom. *Chi fu?* vvho vvas it? *chiil fèce?* vvho  
hathe donne it?  
Geni. *Di chi seitu figliuolo?* vvhose sonne  
art thou?  
By the Dat. *A chi l'hài dato?* to vvhome hast  
thou geuen it.  
Accus. *Chi battèsti?* vvhome hast thou  
beaten?  
Ablat. *Da chi l'hài udito?* from vvhome  
hast thou harde it?

Besides vvee say: *Chi qua e Chi là*, some here, &  
some there: *Chi spogliàua quèsto*, & *chi quèllo*: some  
did spoile this man, and some that man.

Lastly vvee say *Chi che sit*, vvho focuer it be.

Of Noumes vvhich are called Partitiues, In-  
finitiuues, Distributiues and Negatiues.

First the noume *Altri*, that vvith this voyce is  
onely content, and doth belong to euery number,  
and gender, is thus vsed: *Ma quàndo altri volèsse  
opporsi*, But vvhen an other vvoulde be contrary.  
Also, *Altri dice*, an other sayth.

But in the oblique cases, it hath, *Altrui*: vvher-  
fore vvee say: *Io porto la pèna dell' altrui colpa*, It  
may also be saide, *della colpa altrui*: that is, I suffer  
the punyfhement of an others fault. *All' altrui va-  
lore*, or *al valore altrui*, to an others vvorthynesse.  
*Dall' altrui forza*, or *Dalla forza altrui*: By an o-  
thers strength.

But

But the noume *Altro*, hath in the plurall *Altri*,  
and is of the masculine gender: as *Altra*, vvhich is  
of the feminine hath in the plurall number *Altre*.  
the vvhich noume doth differ from the noume *Al-  
tri*: in this that it is neuer coupled to a substantiue:  
But *Altro* is often, & alvvayes referred to the afore  
named personnes. For vvee say: *L'altro tuo amico*,  
*gli altri tuoi amici*, *l'altra tua amica*, *l'altre tue ami-  
che*: And in like sorte thorough out all the cases,  
the vocatiue except. It is vsed also in the neuter  
gender, and vvee say: *Altro domàndo*, I requier an  
other thing. *Anzi altro*, rather some other thing.  
But then it doth forsake the article, as by exam-  
ple, apperethe.

*Alcuno*, some bodie, hath in the plurall *Al-  
cuni*, some: as *Alcuna*, some bodie, hath *Alcu-  
ne*, in the plurall, some. And that thorough out all  
the cases: and they are of the feminine gender.

But the noume *Ogniuno*, *Ciascuno*: that is, euery  
one, each one: Also *Niuno*, *Veruno*, *Nessuno*, *Nullo*:  
that is, none, no one, no bodie: do vvant the  
plurall number: vvhich doth also fayle them, vvhe  
they be of the feminine gender, as *Ogniuna*, *Cias-  
cuna*, *Niuna*, *Veruna*, *Nessuna*, *Nulla*.

And although this noume *Nulla* be many tymes  
vsed in the neuter gender, and signifieth, nothing:  
as *Nulla pòsse lenar*, (saith the Poet); I can take  
nothing avvaye: yet doth it signify also som thing:  
as *Non tu nulla?* vvil you any thing?

Lastly it is to be knowne, how that all these noumes do refuse the articles: for vve do not say, *l'Alcuno, l'Ognuno, il Ciascuno, il Nessuno, &c.*

### Of Pronoumes.

A Pronoume vve call that vvorde, that is vfed in the stedde of a noume: such as is also a pronoume bothe vvith the Greckes & latines. Vvherfor some are primatiues, and some deriuatiues: they haue also numbers, genders, and personnes, as haue the Grecke & Latin pronoumes. But vvhat they haue that is either like, or vnlike vnto them, the diligent reader may easly perceiue, asvvell by the handling novv of them, as by the types here followving.

*Sing. nom.*

*Sing. nom.* { *Io, I: Tu, thou: Se, hym: Egli, Ei, E', Quello, colui, he: E'ſſo, he there: Queſto, Coſtui, this man: Cio, that: Cot'eſto, that man.*

*Maſ. gen.*

*Plu. nom.* { *Noi, vve: Voi, you: Eglino, Quelli, Loro, Coloro, they: Eſſi, theſe there: Queſti, coſt'oro, theſe men: Cot'eſti, thoſe men.*

*Primitiues.*

*Sing. nom.* { *Ella, Lei, Quella, Colei, ſhe: Eſſa, ſhe there: Queſta, Coſt'ei, this vvoman: Cot'eſta, that vvoman.*

*Femi. gen.*

*Plu. nom.* { *Elleno, Elle, Quelle, they: Eſſe, thoſe there: Queſte, theſe vvomen: Cot'eſte, thoſe vvomen.*

Certaine Pronoumes.

*Sing. nom.* { *Mio, myne: Tuo, thyne: Suo, this: Noſtro, ours: Voſtro, yours.*

*Maſ. gen.*

*Plu. nom.* { *Miei, myne: Tuoi, thyne: Suoi, theſe: Noſtri, ours: Voſtri, yours.*

*Deriuatiues.*

*Sing. nom.* { *Mia, myne: Tua, thyne: Sua, theſe: Noſtra, ours: Voſtra, yours.*

*Femi. gen.*

*Plu. m.* { *Mie, myne: Tue, thyne: Sue, theſe: Noſtre, ours: Voſtre, yours.*

Pronoumes belonging to bothe genders.	}	<i>Io,</i>
		<i>Tu,</i>
		<i>Colôro,</i>
		<i>Costôro,</i>
		<i>Lôro,</i>
		<i>Se.</i>

## Of the declining of a Pronoume.

## The 1. example.

<i>Nom. sing.</i>	<i>Io,</i>	<i>I,</i>
Genit.	<i>di me,</i>	of me,
Dat.	<i>à me,</i>	to me,
Accus.	<i>me,</i>	me,
Ablat.	<i>da me,</i>	from me.
<i>Nom. plu.</i>	<i>Nôi,</i>	<i>VVee,</i>
Genit.	<i>di nôi,</i>	of vs,
Dat.	<i>à nôi,</i>	to vs,
Accus.	<i>nôi,</i>	vs,
Ablat.	<i>da nôi,</i>	from vs.

## The 2. example.

<i>Nom. sing.</i>	<i>Tu,</i>	<i>Thovv,</i>
Genit.	<i>dite,</i>	of thee,
Dat.	<i>à te,</i>	to thee,
Accus.	<i>te,</i>	thee,
Vocat.	<i>tu,</i>	thovv,
Ablat.	<i>date,</i>	from thee.
<i>Nom. plu.</i>	<i>Vôi,</i>	<i>You,</i>
Genit.	<i>di vôi,</i>	of you, or yours,
Dat.	<i>à vôi,</i>	to you,

Accus.

Accus.	<i>vôi,</i>	<i>you,</i>
Vocat.	<i>vôi,</i>	<i>you,</i>
Ablat.	<i>da vôi,</i>	<i>from you.</i>

## The 3. example.

Genit. <i>Sing.</i>	<i>di Se,</i>	Of hym, or his; of them, or theirs.
and <i>Plu.</i>		
Dat.	<i>à Se,</i>	To hym, to them.
Accus.	<i>Se,</i>	Hym, them.
Ablat.	<i>da Se,</i>	From hym, from them.

## The 4. example.

<i>Nom. sing.</i>	<i>Egli, Ei, E', Quello Colui,</i>	<i>He.</i>
Genit.	<i>di lui, colui, quello,</i>	of hym, or his.
Dat.	<i>à lui, colui, quello,</i>	to hym.
Accus.	<i>lui, colui, quello,</i>	hym.
Ablat.	<i>da lui, colui, quello,</i>	from hym.
<i>Nom. plu.</i>	<i>Egliino, Quelli, coloro,</i>	<i>They.</i>
Genit.	<i>di Loro, coloro, Quelli,</i>	of them, or thers.
Dat.	<i>à Loro, coloro, Quelli,</i>	to them.
Accus.	<i>Loro, coloro, Quelli,</i>	them.
Ablat.	<i>da Loro, coloro, Quelli,</i>	from them.

## The 5. example.

<i>Nom. sing.</i>	<i>Ella, Colei, Quella,</i>	<i>Shee.</i>
Genit.	<i>di Lei, colei, quella,</i>	hers, or of her.
Dat.	<i>a Lei, colei, quella,</i>	to her.
Accus.	<i>Lei, colei, quella,</i>	her.
Ablat.	<i>da Lei, colei, quella,</i>	from her.
		D ij.

*Nom. plu.* *Elleno, Coloro, Quelle,* They,  
*Genit.* *di Loro, coloro, quelle,* of them, or thers.  
*Dat.* *à Loro, coloro, quelle,* to them.  
*Accus.* *Loro, coloro, quelle,* them.  
*Ablat.* *da Loro, coloro, quelle,* from them.

## The 6. example.

*Nom. sin.* *Questo, Costui,* this man.  
*Genit.* *di Questo, costui,* of this man, or this mans.  
*Dat.* *à Questo, costui,* to this man.  
*Accus.* *Questo, costui,* this man.  
*Ablat.* *da Questo, costui,* from this man.  
*Nom. plu.* *Questi, Costoro,* these men.  
*Genit.* *di questi, costoro,* of these men, or these mēs.  
*Dat.* *à questi, costoro,* to these men.  
*Accus.* *Questi, costoro,* these men.  
*Ablat.* *da questi, costoro,* from these men.

## The 7. example.

*Nom. sing.* *Questa, Costei,* this vvoman.  
*Genit.* *di questa, costei,* of this womā, or this vvomās.  
*Dat.* *a questa, costei,* to this vvoman.  
*Accus.* *Questa, costei,* this vvoman.  
*Ablat.* *da questa, costei,* from this vvoman.  
*Nom. plu.* *Queste, Costoro,* these vvomen.  
*Genit.* *di queste, costoro,* of these vvomen, or these vvomens.  
*Dat.* *à queste, costoro,* to these vvomen.  
*Accus.* *Queste, costoro,* these vvomen.  
*Ablat.* *da queste, costoro,* from these vvomen.

Tou-

Touching th'other pronoumes, that is, the deri-  
 uatiues, they follovv altogether the declensio of  
 those noumes, that do ende in *O*, if they be of the  
 masculine gender, or in *A*, if they be of the femi-  
 nine gender.

But the pronoume *Cio*, is alvvayes of the sin-  
 gular number, and neuter gender.

## Of th' vse of Pronoumes.

These Pronoumes *Egli*, *Ei*, *E'*, and *Ella* do  
 alvvayes sarue to the nominatiue case: as *Egli disse*,  
 he hath said: *Ella volse*, she hath torned.

The like is of these pronoumes *Eglio*, & *Elleno*,  
 (vvhich Orators & such as vvrite in prose do vse)  
 for they also sarue to the nominatiue case: and vve  
 say *Eglio dissero*, they haue said: *Elleno volsero*,  
 they haue torned.

Againe: these pronoumes *Egli*, and *E*, som-  
 tymes are filling vvordes, and are rather vsed for  
 a grace in speach, then of any necessity: as *Egli non  
 ha guari di tempo*, for *Non ha guari di tempo*, it is  
 no longe tyme: Againe, *E parra menzogna*, for *Parra  
 menzogna*, it shall seeme a lye.

D iij.

## Pronovnes.

*Lui*  
*Lui*  
*Loro*

Do farue  
 to the

Genit. *Ci siamo ricordati di Lui, Lei, Loro*, VVe haue remembred vs, of hym, her, them.

Dat. *Dissi à Lui, Lei, Loro*, I haue tolde hym, her, them.

Accus. *Vidi Lui, Lei, Loro*, I haue seene hym, her, them.

Ablat. *Hor ricevuto cio da lui, Lei, Loro*: I haue receiued that from hym, her, them.

Nom. *Costui, Costei, Colui, Colui disse*, this man, this vvoman; he, she hath said. *Costoro, Coloro disse*, thes, they haue said.

Gen. *Adi ricordo di Costui, costei, colui, colui, costoro, coloro*: I do remember me of this mā, this vvoman, hym, her, thes, them.

Dat. *Io dissi à costui, costei, colui, colui, costoro, coloro*: I haue tolde to this man, this vvoman, hym, her, thes, them.

Accus. *Io amo costui, costei, colui, colui, costoro, coloro*: I loue this man, this vvoman, hym, her, thes, them.

Abl. *Io l'ho edito da costui, costei, colui, colui, costoro, coloro*, I haue harde it from this man, this vvoman, hym, her, thes, them.

Further

Further the articles, *Li, gli, and Le*, are often tymes vsed for these pronovnes, *Lui* and *Lei*: And that onelye in the datiu case, in this vvise: *Le di, or dille*, for *di à Lei*, tell her: *Dà gli or Dàlli*, for *Dà à Lui*, guie hym: and remember that these articles *Gli*, and *Le*, vvhich are of the plurall number, are vsed for *Lui* and *Lei*: pronovnes of the singular number.

Againe the articles *Lo, La, Gli, and Le* are vsed for these pronovnes *Lui, Lei, and Loro*: and that in the accusatiue case onelye, thus: *Lo batté*, and *Battello*, for *Batté lui* or *Quello*, he hath beaten hym: *La Baciò, & Baciolla*, for *Baciò Lei* or *Quella*: he hath kissed her: *Gli percosse*, and *Percoffegli*, for *Percosse Loro*, or *Quelli*, he hath striken them: *Le baciò*, and *Baciolle*, for *Baciò loro* or *Quelle*: he hath kissed them.

Genit. *Nessuno si dismentica di se*: no body is forgeatfull of hym selfe.

Dat. *Catone diède à se la morte*: Cato hath geuen to hym selfe the deathe.

Accus. *Ciascuno ama più se, che gli altri*: Eache one louethe hym selfe, more then others.

Ablat. *Questo lo disse da se*, he hath tolde hym this of hym selfe.

But this Pronovne *Se*, is often ioyned vvith

D iij.

*Stèſſo*, in the ſingular number, and masculine gender: and *Stèſſi*, in the plurall number, the ſame gender. Alſo *Stèſſa* in the feminine gender, and ſing. nom. and *ſteſſe*, in the plurall number, and the ſame gender: the vvhich is done thorough out all the oblique caſes, except the vocatiue, in this vvyle.

*Di Se ſteſſo*, of hym ſelfe: *Di ſe ſteſſa*, of her ſelfe: *Di ſe ſteſſi*, of them ſelues: *Di ſe ſteſſe*, of them ſelues. Alſo *A ſe ſteſſo*, to hym ſelfe: *A ſe ſteſſa*, to her ſelfe: *A ſe ſteſſi* and *A ſe ſteſſe*, to them ſelues. Againe, *Se ſteſſo*, hym ſelfe: *Se ſteſſa*, her ſelfe: *Se ſteſſi* and *Se ſteſſe*, them ſelues. To conclude, *Da ſe ſteſſo*, by hym ſelue: *Da ſe ſteſſa*, by her ſelfe: *Da ſe ſteſſi*, and *Da ſe ſteſſe*, by them ſelues. The ſame is to be vnderſtode of *Medèſimo*, *Medèſima*, *Medèſimi*,

*Medèſime*:

Theſe are alſo ioyned to all other pronoumes: for vve ſay: *Io ſteſſo* or *medèſimo*, I my ſelfe: *Di me ſteſſo*, or *medèſimo*, of my ſelfe: And ſo in like ſorte thorough out all the caſes, the vocatiue except. In the plurall number vve ſay, *Noi ſteſſi* or *medèſimi*, vve our ſelues: *Di noi ſteſſi*, or *medèſimi*, of vs our ſelues: &c. Alſo *Tu ſteſſo*, *Tu ſteſſa*, thovv thy ſelfe: *Io ſteſſà*, I my ſelfe: *Noi ſteſſe*, vve our ſelues: *Di noi ſteſſe*, of vs our ſelues: *Di voi ſteſſe*, of you your ſelues.

*Egli ſteſſo*, he hym ſelfe: *Di lui ſteſſo*, of hym ſelfe: *Ella ſteſſa*, ſhe her ſelfe: *Di lei ſteſſa*, of her ſelfe: &c. *Eglino ſteſſi*, they them ſelues: *Di loro ſteſſi*,

*ſteſſi*, of them ſelues, &c. *Elleno ſteſſe*, they them ſelues: *Di loro ſteſſe*, of them ſelues, &c.

But to vvhat ende do I ſtaye vpo ſomany exam-  
ples: ſince theſe vvordes do not onely accompanye  
all the Pronoumes, but Noumes alſo? For many  
tymes vve ſpeake in this vvile, *il Re ſteſſo*, or *medèſi-  
mo*, the king hym ſelfe: *La Regina ſteſſa*, or *medèſi-  
ma*, the Queene her ſelfe: *i Cielì ſteſſi* or *medèſimi*,  
the ſelfe heauens: *Le ſtelle ſteſſe*, or *medèſime*, the  
ſelfe ſtarres.

Neither is it to be omitted hovv that *Stèſſo* doth  
receiue in the beginning the letter *I*, vvhen an ar-  
ticle goeth before it, that doth ende in a vouell, the  
vvhich article doth forſake his vouell, and taketh  
an Apoſtrophæ.

Pronoumes.

{  
Eſſo  
Eſſa  
Eſſi  
Eſſe

do ſarue  
to the

{  
Nomi. *Eſſo* or *Eſſa* *fù*, *diſſe*, *fecc*:  
he or ſhee hathe ben, hathe ſaid,  
hathe donne: Alſo, *Eſſi* or *Eſſe*  
*fùrono*: they haue ben.

{  
Gen. *Mi ricorderò di Eſſo* or *Eſſa*,  
*Eſſi*, *Eſſe*: I ſhalbe myndefull of  
hym, or her, them.

{  
Dat. *Il diède ad eſſo*, &c: he hathe  
geuen it to hym, &c.

{  
Ablat. *L'ho vdiſto da Eſſo*, &c:  
I haue harde it from hym, &c.

Hovvbeit all theſe, except the Nominatiue caſe  
vvere better explained by the Pronoumes *Lui*, *Léi*,  
and *Lóro*: ſo that one ſholde ſpeake more rightly

in this sorte: *Lo mi ricordo di lui, Lei, Loro: Lho dato à lui, Lei, Loro: Ho veduto Lui, Lei, Loro: Lho ricevuto da lui, Lei, Loro.*

Further those Pronoumes, are ioyned to certaine Nounes thoroughout all the cases, the vocative except: as appereth by this tipe following.

{ the Pronoume { <i>Esso</i> , is ioyned { to certaine { nounes in the	{ Nom. <i>Esso Re disse</i> ; the Kinge { hath saide.
	{ Genit. <i>Vago di Esse giouani</i> , de- { sirsous of the yonge vvomen.
	{ Dat. <i>Dièdi il libro ad esso giudice</i> , { I gaue the booke to the iudge.
	{ Accus. <i>Percosse Essi nemici</i> , he { did strike th' enemies.
	{ Ablat. <i>Il riccui da Essi amici</i> , I { haue receiued it from frendes.

Lastly, thus th' Italians do say, *Con esso Lui, Lei, Loro*: for *con Lui, Lei, Loro*, vvith hym, her, them. Also, *Con esso teço*, for *Con teço* or *Teco*, vvith thee: *Con esso mèco*, for *Con mèco* or *meco*, vvith me: *Con esso seço*, for *Con seço* or *Seco*, vvith hym. Againe, *Con esso noi*, vvith vs: *Con esso voi*, vvith you.

They say also *Con esso le màni*, vvith the handes. *Con esso un colpo*, vvith one blowe. And not a fevv of these kinde of speeches, do th' Italians vse, they chiefly that inhabit Tuscan: Howbeit, I vvoulde not haue them to be generally vsed.

These Pronoumes *Questi*, *Quei* or *Quegli*, are accustomed for the most parte to be put in steed

of the Pronoumes, *Questo*, *Quello*, or *Costui*, and *Colui*: & that many times in the Nominatiue case, and by it selfe, vvithout the adding of any substantiue: Howbeit they are alvvayes referred to some man, that a little before hath ben mencioned: as by a fevv examples shall plainly appeare. For vve say, *Cicerone fu non solo Orator famoso, ma anchora ottimo cittadino: Questi giorno mèta alla sua patria*: Cicero vvas not onely an excellent Orator, but a very good Citizen: this man hath greatly profited his contry. Also, *Quegli parlo*, he hath spoken. And suche like almoste innumerable, thovv shall finde, in the Tuscan vvriters. But (to speake frely vvhat I thinke) I can skarse be brought to allovv of it: For to me it seemethe a kinde of speache to greatly affected.

Therefore *Questo* and *Quello*, vvhen they are of the masculine gender, do requier a noume substantiue: as *Questo Re*, this King, *Quello principe*, that prince. But vvhen they are of the neuter gender, they put avway the noume substantiue, and therefore vve say *Questo che io dico, è così*: this vvich I do tell, is thus. Againe *Quello non è così*, that is not so.

Touching the vvich Pronoumes, this is not to be forgotten, that vvhen they are expresse by the genitiue plurall, they are vvont to be deprived of their helps: that is (vvith the Tuscans) of the preposition *Di*, in this sorte: *A casa questi usurari*, for *a casa di questi usurari*: to the house of these vsurers.

10. The Pronome *Cio*, the vvhich vve haue said before to be the neuter gēder: is vsed in these sortes of speache: as *Cioè*, that is: *Sopra ciò*, therupon: *Oltre à ciò*, besides that: *Cioche*, vvhatsoeuer: *Accioche*, to thende that: *Perciòche*, bycause that: *Perciò*, therefore.

But in vvhat belongethe to the Pronome *Cotesto*, it is geuen to thinges and personnes, that are out of the pronouncer, vvherfore vve say to hym, vvith vvhome vve speake: *Cotesto libro, il quale tu hai nelle mani, è bello*, that booke, vvhich thovv hast in thy handes, is a faire booke. VVee vse this Pronome also in the neuter gender, in this vvise, *Cotesto, che tu dici, è véro*, that that thovv saiest, is tru.

To conclude, it semeth behouefull to speake not a little of *Ci* and *Ne*, vvich are vsed for *Noi*, *Mi* for *Me*, *Vi* for *Voi*, and *Ti* for *Te*. But bycause they are for the most parte fixed to verbes, as it often happeneth in the Hebrue tonge: therfore vve do referre them to that place vvhere vve shall entreat of those verbes.

### § Of the Verbe.

There are fouvver cōiugations of Verbes, vvhich are chiefly knowvne bytheire infinitiue modes.

The first cōiugation is of Verbes that in th'infinitiue mode haue *A*, long before *RE*: as *Amare*, to loue: *Cantare*, to sing: *Volare*, to fly: *Mangiare*, to eate, &c.

The secōde is of Verbes that haue *E*, lōg before *RE*,

*RE*: as *Valère*, to be vvorth: *Hauère*, to haue, *Tenère*, to holde, &c.

The thirde is of Verbes that haue *E*, shorte before *RE*: as *Léggere*, to reade: *Scrínere*, to vvrite: *Viuere*, to liue: *Ridere*, to laugh, &c.

The fourthe is of Verbes that haue *I*, longe before *RE*: as *Vdire*, to heare: *Moríre*, to dye: *Fínire*, to ende. &c.

### §. The first Coniugation.

Th'indicatiue mode: Present tense.

*Io Amo*, I loue.  
Sing. { *Tu Ami*, thovv louest.  
          { *Colui Ama*, he loueth.  
          { *Noi Amiamo*, vve loue.  
Plu. { *Voi Amate*, you loue.  
          { *Coloro Amano*, they loue.

Preter imperfect tense.

Sing. { *Io Amàua*,  
          { *Tu Amàui*,  
          { *Colui Amàua*,  
Plu. { *Noi Amauàmo*,  
          { *Voi Amauàte*,  
          { *Coloro Amauàno*,  
          { I  
                  thovv  
                  he  
                  vvee  
                  you  
                  they } Loued, or  
                                  did loue.

## Preterperfectenſe.

Sing.	{	<i>Io Amài, and ho amato,</i>	{	I	} Haue
		<i>Tu Amàſti, and hai amato,</i>		thou	
		<i>Colui Amò: and ha amato,</i>		he	
Plu.	{	<i>Noi amàmo, &amp; habbiamo amato</i>	{	vvee	} loued
		<i>Voi Amàſte, and haete amato,</i>		you	
		<i>Coloro Amàrono, Amaron, Amàro, Amàr, &amp; hanno amato.</i>		they	

It is to be remembred that *Amaron* and *Amar*, in the third person plural of this preterperfectenſe, are to be vſed vhen the vvorde that folloveth doth begin vvith a conſonant. And this you ſhall finde obſerved in fundry places by good aucthōrs.

## Preterpluperfectenſe.

Sing.	{	<i>Io hauèua amato,</i>	{	I	} Had
		<i>Tu hauèui amato,</i>		thou	
		<i>Colui hauèua amato,</i>		he	
Plu.	{	<i>Noi hauèuàmo amato,</i>	{	vvee	} loued.
		<i>Voi hauèuate amato,</i>		you	
		<i>Coloro hauèuàno amato,</i>		they	

## Future tenſe.

Sing.	{	<i>Io Amerò,</i>	{	I	} ſhall, or
		<i>Tu Amerài,</i>		thou	
		<i>Colui Amerà,</i>		he	
Plur.	{	<i>Noi Ameremo,</i>	{	vvee	} vvill loue.
		<i>Voi Amerete,</i>		you	
		<i>Coloro Ameranno,</i>		they	

Note

Note that in ſtedde of *Amerò*, and the like future tenſe generally of all other Verbes, th' Italian vſeth the infinitiue mode vvith this Verbe *Voglio* before it: as,

Sing.	{	<i>Io Voglio amare,</i>	{	I	} vvill loue.
		<i>Tu Vuoi amare,</i>		thou	
		<i>Colui Vuole amare,</i>		he	
Plur.	{	<i>Noi Vogliamo amare,</i>	{	vvee	} vvill loue.
		<i>Voi Volete amare,</i>		you	
		<i>Coloro Vogliono amare,</i>		they	

Likevvife	{	<i>Io Voglio tenèrè,</i>	I vvill holde.
		<i>Io Voglio leggere,</i>	I vvill reade.
		<i>Io Voglio vdirè,</i>	I vvill heare.

## Th'imparatiue mode: Preſent tenſe.

Singul.	{	<i>Ama tu,</i>	loue thou.
		<i>Ami colui,</i>	let hym loue.
		<i>Amiamo noi,</i>	Let vs loue.
Plur.	{	<i>Amate voi,</i>	loue you.
		<i>Amino coloro,</i>	let them loue.

*Non amare*: Loue not thou: for in forbidding they vſe euer more th' infinitiue mode vvith *Non*: in ſtedde of the ſingular number.

## Th'optatiue mode: Preſent tenſe.

*O Dio Voglia*, or *Dio Voglia*, or  
*O che*, or *O Dio che*.

*Sing.* { *Io Ami,*  
*Tu Ami,*  
*Colui Ami,*  
*Plur.* { *Noi Amiamo,*  
*Voi Amiàte,*  
*Coloro Amino,*

} god  
 } graunt  
 } that

{ I  
 { thou  
 { he  
 { vvee  
 { you  
 { they

} loue.

### Preterimperfectense.

*O Dio volessè , or Dio volessè , or  
O Dio che , or O che.*

Sing.	{	<i>Io Amàssi,</i>	}	vvolde to god that	{	<i>I</i>	}	loued or did loue.
		<i>Tu Amàssi,</i>				<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui Amàsse,</i>				<i>he</i>		
Plur.	{	<i>Noi Amàssimo,</i>	}		{	<i>vvee</i>	}	
		<i>Voi Amàste,</i>				<i>you</i>		
		<i>Coloro Amàssero,</i>				<i>they</i>		

### Preterperfectense.

*O Dio vòglia, Dio vòglia, O Dio che, O che.*

<i>Sin.</i>	{	<i>Io hàbbia amato,</i>	{	god	{	<i>I</i>	{	haue
		<i>Tu hàbbi amato,</i>				<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui hàbbia amato,</i>				<i>he</i>		
<i>Plu.</i>	{	<i>Nói habbiamo amato,</i>	{	graüt	{	<i>vvee</i>	{	loued
		<i>Vói hàbbiate amato,</i>				<i>you</i>		
		<i>Colóro habbiano amato</i>				<i>they</i>		

### Preterpluperfectense.

*O Dio volèsse, Dio volèsse, ò Diò che, ô che.*

*Sing.*

Sin.	{	<i>Io haueffi amato,</i>	{	I vvold	{	I	{	had	
		<i>Tu haueffi amato,</i>				thou			
		<i>Colui haueffe amato,</i>				he			
Plu.	{	<i>Noi haueffimo amato,</i>	{	to God	{	vvce	{	loued	
		<i>Voi haueffete amato,</i>				that			you
		<i>celoro haueffero amato</i>							they

### Future tense.

*Dio voglia che.*

Sing.	{	<i>Io Ami da qua innanzi,</i>	{	I	{	thou	{	loue		
		<i>Tu Ami da qua innanzi,</i>				he			vvee	herafter.
		<i>Colui Ami da qua innanzi,</i>				that				
Plur.	{	<i>Noi Amiamo da qua innanzi,</i>	{	God	{	you	{	loue		
		<i>Voi Amiate da qua innanzi,</i>				they			herafter.	
		<i>Colpro Amino da qua innanzi,</i>								

### The subjunctive mode : Present tense.

*Concio sia cosa che.*

Sing. { Io Ami,  
          { Tu Ami,  
          { Colui Ami,  
Plur. { Noi Amiamo,  
          { Voi Anniate,  
          { Coloro Amiamo,

for as much as I thou he vvee you they love.

E

## Preterimperfectense.

*Auegna che.*{ *Io Amassi*: Although I loued or did loue.{ *Tu Amassi*: Although thou louedest or didest loue, &c. as in the optatiue mode.Othervvise, *Se.*

Sing.	{ <i>Io Amerèi, &amp; Ameria,</i> <i>Tu Amaresti,</i> <i>Colui Amarebbe, and</i> <i>Ameria,</i>	if	{ I thou he vvec you they }	{ sholde loue.
Plur.	{ <i>Noi Amarèmmo,</i> <i>Voi Amaresti,</i> <i>Coloro Amarebbono,</i> <i>and Ameriano.</i>			

## Preterperfectense.

*Quando.*{ *Io hàbbia amato*, vvhen I haue loued.{ *Tu hàbbi amato*, vvhen thou hast loued, &c. as in the optatiue mode.Othervvise, *Che.*

Sing.	{ <i>Io hauerèi and Ha-</i> <i>ueria amato,</i> <i>Tu hauerèsti amato,</i> <i>Colui hauerèbbe &amp;</i> <i>Haueria amato:</i>	that	{ I thou he }	{ sholde haue loued.
Plur.				

Plu.	{ <i>Noi hauerèmmo amato,</i> <i>Voi hauerèste amato,</i> <i>Coloro hauerèbbono &amp;</i> <i>Haueriano amato.</i>	that	{ vvec you they }	{ sholde haue loued.

## Preterpluperfectense.

*Poi che.*{ *Io hauèssi amato*, Since I had loued.{ *Tu hauèssi amato*, Since thou haddest loued, &c. as in the optatiue mode.

## Future tense.

*Quando.*

Sin.	{ <i>Io hauerò amato,</i> <i>Tu hauerai amato,</i> <i>Colui hauerà amato,</i>	{ vhe }	{ I thou he vvec you they }	{ shall haue loued.
Plu.	{ <i>Noi hauerèmo amato,</i> <i>Voi hauerete amato,</i> <i>Coloro haueranno amato,</i>			

## Th' infinitiue mode: Present tense.

*Amare,* to loue.

## Preter perfectense.

*Hauere amato,* to haue loued.

## Future tense.

<i>Donere amare</i>	{ To be to loue, or to loue herafter.
<i>Essere per amare</i>	
<i>Hauere ad amare</i>	

Participles { *Amante*, louing: *Amato* loued.  
                   { *Amanti* louing: *Amati* loued.

Present tense.

{ *Amando Io, Tu, Colui, Noi, Voi, Coloro:*  
   I, thou, he, vvec, you, they louing.

Preterperfectense.

Gerūdes { *Hauendo amato Io, Tu, Colui, Noi, Voi, Co-*  
                   *loro:* I, thou, he, vvec, you, they hauing  
                   loued.

Future tense.

{ *Donendo amare Io, tu, colui, noi, voi, co-*  
   *Essendo per amare loro:* I, thou, he, vvec,  
   *Hauendo amare* you, they being, or  
                           hauing to loue.

The seconde Coniugation.

The Indicatiue mode: Present tense.

Sing. { *Io Téngo:* I holde.  
           { *Tu tiéni:* thou holdest.  
           { *Colui tiéne:* he holdeth.  
           { *Noi Teniàmo:* vvec holde.  
   Plur. { *Voi tenete:* you holde.  
           { *Coloro tengono:* they holde.

Preter-

Preter imperfectense.

Sing. { *Io Tenéua*, and *Tenea*,  
           { *Tu tenéui*,  
           { *Colui tenéua* and *tenea*,  
           { *Noi teneuàmo:*  
   Plur. { *Voi teneuàte*,  
           { *Coloro teneuàno & teneano* } I  
   { thou  
   { he  
   { vvec  
   { you  
   { they } hilde  
   or did  
   holde.

Preterperfectense.

Sin. { *Io Ténni*, and *ho tenùto:*  
           { *Tu tenèsti*, & *hài tenùto*,  
           { *Colui ténne*, & *ha tenùto*,  
           { *Noi tenèmmo*, and *habbià-*  
   Plu. { *mo tenùto*,  
           { *Voi tenèste*, & *hauète tenuto*,  
           { *Coloro tènnero*, and *hanno*  
   *tenuto*, } I  
   { thou  
   { he  
   { vvec  
   { you  
   { they } haue  
   hilde.

Preterpluperfectense.

Sing. { *Io Hauèua tenùto*,  
           { *Tu hauèui tenùto*,  
           { *Colui hauèua tenùto*,  
           { *Noi hauèuàmo tenùto*,  
   Plur. { *Voi hauèuàte tenùto*,  
           { *Coloro hauèuàno tenuto*, } I  
   { thou  
   { he  
   { vvec  
   { you  
   { they } had hilde

E iij.

## Future tense.

Sim.	{	<i>Io Tenerò and Terrò,</i>	{	I thou he vvee you they	{	shall, or vwill holde.
		<i>Tu tenerai, and terrai,</i>				
		<i>Colui tenerà, and terra,</i>				
Pla.	{	<i>Noi teneremo, and terremo,</i>	{	I thou he vvee you they	{	shall, or vwill holde.
		<i>Voitenerete, and terrete,</i>				
		<i>Coloro teneranno, &amp; terranno</i>				

{ *Io voglio tenere*, I vwill holde,  
{ *Tu vuoi tenere*, thou vwill holde, &c. as in the indicative mode.

Th'imparatiue mode : Present tense.

Sing.	{	<i>Tieni tu</i> : holde thou.	{	I thou he vvee you they	{	shall, or vwill holde.
		<i>Tenga colui</i> , let hym holde.				
		<i>Non Tenere</i> , holde not thou. <i>ut supra.</i>				
Plur.	{	<i>Teniamo noi</i> , let vs holde.	{	I thou he vvee you they	{	shall, or vwill holde.
		<i>Teniate voi</i> , holde you.				
		<i>Tengano coloro</i> , let them holde,				

Th'optatiue mode : Present tense.

*O Dio Voglia che, &c.*

Sing.	{	<i>Io Tenga,</i>	{	I thou he vvee you they	{	shall, or vwill holde.
		<i>Tu tenga,</i>				
		<i>Colui tenga,</i>				
Plur.	{	<i>Noi teniamo,</i>	{	I thou he vvee you they	{	shall, or vwill holde.
		<i>Voiteniare,</i>				
		<i>Coloro tengano,</i>				

Preter-

## Preterimperfect tense.

*O Dio Volesse che, &c.*

Sin.	{	<i>Io Tenessi,</i>	{	I thou he vvee you they	{	hilde or did holde
		<i>Tu tenessi,</i>				
		<i>Colui tenesse,</i>				
Plu.	{	<i>Noi tenessimo.</i>	{	I thou he vvee you they	{	hilde or did holde
		<i>Voi teneste,</i>				
		<i>Coloro tenessero,</i>				

## Preterperfect tense.

*O Dio voglia che, &c.*

Sin.	{	<i>Io Hàbbia tenuto,</i>	{	I thou he vvee you they	{	haue hilde.
		<i>Tu hàbbi tenuto,</i>				
		<i>Colui hàbbia tenuto,</i>				
Plu.	{	<i>Noi habbiamo tenuto,</i>	{	I thou he vvee you they	{	haue hilde.
		<i>Voi habbiate tenuto,</i>				
		<i>Coloro habbiano tenuto.</i>				

## Preterpluperfect tense.

*O Dio Voleſſo che, &c.*

Sin.	{	<i>Io Haueſſi tenuto,</i>	{	I thou he vvee you they	{	had hilde
		<i>Tu haueſſi tenuto,</i>				
		<i>Colui haueſſe tenuto,</i>				
Plu.	{	<i>Noi Haueſſimo tenuto,</i>	{	I thou he vvee you they	{	had hilde
		<i>Voi haueſte tenuto,</i>				
		<i>Coloro haueſſero tenuto</i>				

E iiij.

## Future tense.

*O Dio Voglia che, &c.*

Sing.	{	Io Tenga da qua in-	{	I	{	thou	{	holde					
		nanzi,							God	he			
		Tu Tenga da qua									graüt	vvee	
innanzi,		that											you
Colui tenga da qua													
innanzi,	{		herafter.										
Noi Teniamo da													
qua innanzi,													
Voi teniate da qua													
innanzi,													
Plur.	{	Coloro tengano da	{	you	{	they	{	holde					
		qua innanzi.							that	vvee	you	they	

The subiunctiue mode : Present tense.

*Concio sia cosa che.*

Sing.	{	Io Tenga,	{	for	{	I	{	holde.
		Tu tenga,				thou		
		Colui tenga,				he		
Plur.	{	Noi Teniamo,	{	as muche	{	vvee	{	holde.
		Voiteniate,				you		
		Coloro tengano,				they		

Preterimperfect tense.

*Auegnache.*

{ *Io Teneffi*, Although I hilde or did holde,  
 { *Tu teneffi*, Although thou hildest or didest holde,  
 &c. As in the optatiue mode,

Other-

Othervvise, *Se.*

Sin.	{	<i>Io Tenerèi, Terrèi, Te-</i>	{	I	{	thou	sholde
		<i>neria, and Terria.</i>					
Pl.	{	<i>Tu tenerèsti &amp; terreſti,</i>	{	vvee	{	you	
		<i>Colui tenerèbbe, terreb-</i>					
		<i>be, teneria, &amp; terria,</i>					
		<i>Noi Teneremmo &amp; ter-</i>					
		<i>remmo,</i>					
		<i>Voi tenerèſte &amp; terreſte,</i>					
		<i>coloro tenerebbono, ter-</i>					
		<i>rebbono, teneriano, and terriano.</i>					

Preterperfect tense.

*Quando.*

{ *Io Habbia tenuto* : vvhen I haue hilde.  
 { *Tu habbia tenuto* , vvhen thou haſt hilde , &c. As  
 in the optatiue mode.

Othervvise, *Che.*

Sin.	{	Io Hauerei, and Hau-	{	I	{	holde
		ria tenuto,		thou		
		Tu hauereſti tenuto,		he		
		Colui hauerebbe & ha-		that		
ueria tenuto,	they					
Plu.	Noi haueremmo tenuto,	holde				
Voi hauereſte tenuto,	haue					
Coloro hauerebbono , &	hilde.					
		haueriano tenuto,				

## Preterpluperfectense.

*Poi che.*

{ *Io Hauessi tenuto*, Since I had hilde.  
 { *Tu Hauessi tenuto*, Since thou haddest hilde, &c.  
 as in the Optatiue mode.

## Future tense.

*Quando.*

Sin.	{ <i>Io Hauerò tenuto,</i> <i>Tu hauerà tenuto,</i> <i>Colui hauerà tenuto,</i>	} vvhē	{ I thou he vvee you they }	} shall haue hilde.
	{ <i>Noi haueremo tenuto,</i>			
Plu.	{ <i>Voi hauerete tenuto,</i>			
	{ <i>Coloro haueranno tenuto.</i>			

Th' infinitiue mode: Present tense.

*Tenere*, To holde.

## Preterperfectense.

*Hauer tenuto*, To haue hilde.

## Future tense.

<i>Douér tenere</i>	{	} To be to holde, or to holde her- after.
<i>Esser per tenere</i>		
<i>Hauere a tenere</i>		

Participles { *Tenente*, holding. *Tenuto*, hilde.  
 { *Tenenti*, holding. *Tenuti*, hilde.  
 Present

## Present tense.

*Tenendo*, Holding.

## Preterperfectense.

Gerūdes { *Hauendo tenuto*, hauing hilde.

## Future tense.

<i>Donendo tenere</i>	{	} Being, or hauing to holde.
<i>Hauendo a tenere</i>		
<i>Essendo per tenere</i>		

## The thirde Coniugation.

Th' Indicatiue mode: Present tense.

Singul.	{	<i>Io Leggo</i> , I reade.
		<i>Tu Leggi</i> , thou readeest.
		<i>Colui Legge</i> , he readeth.
Plur.	{	<i>Noi Leggiamo</i> , vvee reade.
		<i>Voi Leggete</i> , you reade.
		<i>Coloro Leggono</i> , they reade.

## Preterimperfectense.

Sin.	{	<i>Io Leggèua</i> , and <i>Leggèa</i> ,	{ I thou he vvee you they }	} did reade.
		<i>Tu Leggeni.</i>		
		<i>Colui Leggèua</i> and <i>Leggea</i> ,		
Plu.	{	<i>Noi Leggeuamo</i> ,	{	}
		<i>Voi Leggenate</i> ,		
		<i>coloro Leggeuano &amp; leggeano</i>		

## Preterperfecttense.

Sing.	{	<i>Io Lessi, and Ho letto,</i>	{	<i>I</i>	}	
		<i>Tu leggesti, &amp; hai letto,</i>		<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui lesse, &amp; ha letto,</i>		<i>he</i>		
Plur.	{	<i>Nói Leggémmo, and</i>	{	<i>vvee</i>	}	hauereade.
		<i>habbiamo letto,</i>				
		<i>Voi leggeste, and ha-</i>		<i>you</i>		
		<i>nete letto,</i>				
		<i>Colóro lessero, and hã-</i>		<i>they</i>		
		<i>no letto,</i>				

## Preterpluperfecttense.

Sing.	{	<i>Io Hauèua letto,</i>	{	<i>I</i>	}	had reade.
		<i>Tu hauèui letto,</i>		<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui hauèua letto,</i>		<i>he</i>		
Plur.	{	<i>Nói Hauenàmo letto,</i>	{	<i>vvee</i>	}	
		<i>Vói hauenàte letto,</i>		<i>you</i>		
		<i>Coloro hauenàno letto,</i>		<i>they</i>		

## Future tense.

Sing.	{	<i>Io Leggerò,</i>	{	<i>I</i>	}	shall or
		<i>Tu leggerai,</i>		<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui leggerà,</i>		<i>he</i>		
Plur.	{	<i>Nói Leggeremo,</i>	{	<i>vvee</i>	}	vwill reade.
		<i>Voi leggerete,</i>		<i>you</i>		
		<i>Coloro leggeranno,</i>		<i>they</i>		

{ *Io Voglio leggere, I vwill reade.*  
 { *Tu Voi leggere, thou vwill read, &c. as in the In-*  
 dicatiue mode.

The

## Th' imparatiue mode: Present tense.

Singul.	{	<i>Lèggi tu,</i>	{	<i>Reade thou.</i>	}	
		<i>Legga colui,</i>		<i>let hym reade.</i>		
		<i>Leggiamo noi,</i>		<i>let vs reade.</i>		
Plur.	{	<i>Leggete voi,</i>	{	<i>reade you.</i>	}	
		<i>Leggano coloro,</i>		<i>let them reade.</i>		
		<i>Non Leggere,</i>		<i>reade not thou.</i>		

## The Optatiue mode: Present tense.

O Dio Vòglia che, &amp;c.

Sing.	{	<i>Io Lègga,</i>	{	<i>I</i>	}	reade.
		<i>Tu Lègga,</i>		<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui Lègga,</i>		<i>he</i>		
Plur.	{	<i>Nói Leggiamo,</i>	{	<i>vvee</i>	}	
		<i>Vói Leggiàte,</i>		<i>you</i>		
		<i>Coloro Leggano,</i>		<i>they</i>		

## Preterimperfecttense.

O Dio Volesse che, &amp;c.

Sin.	{	<i>Io Leggèssi,</i>	{	<i>I</i>	}	reade,
		<i>Tu Leggèssi,</i>		<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui Leggesse,</i>		<i>he</i>		
Plu.	{	<i>Nói Leggèssimo,</i>	{	<i>vvee</i>	}	or did
		<i>Voi Leggeste,</i>		<i>you</i>		
		<i>Coloro leggessero,</i>		<i>they</i>		

## Preterperfectense.

O Dio Voglia che, &amp;c.

Sing.	{	Io Habbia letto,	{	god graür that	{	I	{	haue reade.
		Tu habbi letto,				thou		
		Colui habbia letto,				he		
Plu.	{	Noi habbiamo letto,		{	{	vvee	{	
		Voi habbiate letto,				you		
		Coloro habbiano letto,				they		

## Preterpluperfectense.

O Dio volesse che, &amp;c.

Sing.	{	Io Haueffi letto,	{	I vvolde to god that	{	I	{	had reade.
		Tu haueffi letto,				thou		
		Colui haueffe letto,				he		
Plu.	{	Noi Haueffimo letto,		{	{	vvee	{	
		Voi haueffe letto,				you		
		Coloro haueffero letto				they		

## Future tense.

O Dio Voglia che, &amp;c.

Sing.	{	Io Legga da qua innanzi.	{	god graür that	{	I	{	reade herafter.
		Tu Legga da qua innanzi,				thou		
		Colui Legga da qua innanzi,				he		
Plu.	{	Noi Leggiamo da qua innanzi,		{	{	vvee	{	
		Voi Leggiate da qua innanzi.				you		
		Coloro leggano da qua innanzi.				they		

The

## The subiunctiue mode: Present tense.

Concio sia cosa che.

Sing.	{	Io Legga,	{	for afinuche as	{	I	{	reade.
		Tu Legga,				thou		
		Colui Legga,				he		
Plur.	{	Noi Leggiamo,		{	{	vvee	{	
		Voi Leggiate,				you		
		Coloro Leggano,				they		

## Preterimperfectense.

Auegna che.

{ Io Leggeffi, Although I reade or did reade.  
 { Tu leggeffi, although thou readeft or dideft reade,  
 &c. as in the Optatiue mode.

## Othervvise, &amp;c.

Sing.	{	Io Leggerei, & Leggeria,	{	I	{	sholde reade.
		Tu Leggeresti,				
		Colui Leggerebbe, and Leg- geria,				
Plu.	{	Noi Leggeremmo,		{	{	
		Voi Leggereste,				
		Coloro Leggerèbbono, and Leggeriano,				

## Preterperfectense.

Quando.

{ Io Habbia letto, vvhen I haue reade.  
 { Tu Habbi letto, vvhen thou haft reade, &c. as in  
 the optatiue mode.

Othervvayes, *Che.*

Sin.	{	<i>Io Hauerei, and Haueria letto,</i>	}	that	{	I	}	I holde haue reade.
		<i>Tu hauereſti letto,</i>				thou		
		<i>Colui hauerebbe, and haueria letto,</i>				he		
Plu.	{	<i>Noi haueremmo letto,</i>			{	vvee	}	
		<i>Voi hauereſte letto,</i>				you		
		<i>Coloro hauerebbono &amp; haueriano letto,</i>				they		

Preterpluperfectenſe.

*Poi che.*

{ *Io Hauessi letto*, Since I had reade.  
 { *Tu Hauessi letto*, Since thou haddeſt reade, &c.  
 as in the optatiue mode.

Future tenſe.

*Quando.*

Sin.	{	<i>Io Hauero letto,</i>	}	vvhē	{	I	}	I ſhall haue reade.
		<i>Tu haueraì letto,</i>				thou		
		<i>Colui hauerà letto,</i>				he		
Plu.	{	<i>Noi haueremo letto,</i>			{	vvee	}	
		<i>Voi hauerete letto,</i>				you		
		<i>Coloro haueranno letto,</i>				they		

The Infinitiu mode: Preſent tenſe.

*Leggere,* to reade.

Preterperfectenſe.

*Hauer letto,* to haue reade.

Future

Future tenſe.

*Douer Leggere*  
*Hauer a Leggere*  
*Eſſer per Leggere* } To be to reade, or to reade  
 hereafter.

Participles { *Leggente*, reading. *Letto*, reade.  
 { *Legenti*, reading. *Letti*, reade.

Preſent tenſe.

{ *Leggendo*, reading.

Preterperfectenſe.

Gerūdes { *Hauendo letto*, hauing reade.

Future tenſe.

*Donendo leggere*  
*Hauendo da leggere*  
*Eſſendo per leggere* } Being, or hauing  
 to reade.

The forth Coniugation.

Th' Indicatiue mode: Preſent tenſe.

Singul. { *Io Odo*, I heare.  
 { *Tu Odi*, thou heareſt.  
 { *Colui Ode*, he heareth.  
 Plur. { *Noi Vdiamo*, vvee heare.  
 { *Voi Vdite*, you heare.  
 { *Coloro Odonno*, they heare.

F

## Preterimperfecttense.

Sing.	{	<i>Io Vdina,</i>	{	<i>I</i>	}	heard or did heare
		<i>Tu vdiui,</i>		<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui vdiua,</i>		<i>he</i>		
Plur.	{	<i>Noi vdiuamo,</i>	{	<i>vvee</i>	}	
		<i>Voi vdiuate,</i>		<i>you</i>		
		<i>Coloro vdiuano &amp; vdiانو,</i>		<i>they</i>		

## Preterperfecttense.

Sing.	{	<i>Io Vdi, vdi, and ho vdito,</i>	{	<i>I</i>	}	haue heard.
		<i>Tu vdisti, and hai vdito,</i>		<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui vdi, and ha vdito,</i>		<i>he</i>		
Plur.	{	<i>Noi Vdimmo, and Habbia-</i>	{	<i>vvee</i>	}	
		<i>mo vdito,</i>		<i>you</i>		
		<i>Voi vdiste &amp; haucte vdito,</i>		<i>they</i>		
		<i>Coloro vdirono, vdiron, vdi-</i>				
		<i>ro, vdir, and hanno vdito.</i>				

## Preterpluperfecttense.

Sing.	{	<i>Io Haueua Vdito,</i>	{	<i>I</i>	}	had heard
		<i>Tu haueui vdito,</i>		<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui haueua vdito,</i>		<i>he</i>		
Plur.	{	<i>Noi haueuamo vdito,</i>	{	<i>vvee</i>	}	
		<i>Voi haueuate vdito,</i>		<i>you</i>		
		<i>Coloro haueuano vdito,</i>		<i>they</i>		

## Future tense.

Sing.	{	<i>Io Vdiro,</i>	{	<i>I</i>	}	shal or vvill heare.
		<i>Tu vdirai,</i>		<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui vdira,</i>		<i>he</i>		

Plur.

Plur.	{	<i>Noi Vdiremo,</i>	{	<i>vvee</i>	}	shall or vvill heare.
		<i>Voi vdirete,</i>		<i>you</i>		
		<i>Coloro vdiranno,</i>		<i>they</i>		

*Io Voglio vdire, I vvill heare.*  
*Tu Voi vdire, thou vvill heare, &c.*

## Th'imperatiue mode : Present tense.

*Odi tu : heare thou.*  
 Sing. *Oda colui, let hym heare.*  
*Non Vdire, heare not thou.*

*Vdiamo noi, let vs heare.*  
 Plur. *Vdite voi, heare you.*  
*Odano coloro, let them heare,*

## Th' optatiue mode : Present tense.

*O Dio Voglia che, &c.*

Sing.	{	<i>Io Oda,</i>	{	<i>God</i>	{	<i>I</i>	}	heare.
		<i>Tu Oda,</i>		<i>graut</i>		<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui Oda,</i>		<i>that</i>		<i>he</i>		
Plur.	{	<i>Noi Odiamo,</i>	{	<i>vvee</i>	}	}		
		<i>Voi Odiate,</i>		<i>you</i>				
		<i>Coloro Odano,</i>		<i>they</i>				

## Preterimperfecttense.

*O Dio Volesse che, &c.*

Sing.	{	<i>Io Vdissi,</i>	{	<i>I vvolve</i>	{	<i>I</i>	}	heard or did heare
		<i>Tu vdisti,</i>		<i>to god</i>		<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui vdisse,</i>		<i>that</i>		<i>he</i>		
Plur.	{	<i>Noi vdissimo.</i>	{	<i>vvee</i>	}	}		
		<i>Voi vdiste,</i>		<i>you</i>				
		<i>Coloro vdissero,</i>		<i>they</i>				

F ij.

## Preterperfectense.

*O Dio Voglia che, &c.*

Sin.	{ Io Hàbbia vdito, Tu hàbbia vdito, Colui hàbbia vdito, Noi hàbbiamo vdito, Voi hàbbiate vdito, Coloro hàbbiano vdito,	}	God graüt that	{ I thou he vvee you they	}	haue heard.

## Preterpluperfectense.

*O Dio Volesse che, &c.*

Sin.	{ Io Hàueffi vdito, Tu hàueffi vdito, Colui hàueffe vdito, Noi Hàueffimo vdito, Voi hàuefte vdito, Coloro hàueffero vdito,	}	I wolde to God that	{ I thou he vvee you they	}	had heard

## Future tense.

*O Dio Voglia che, &c.*

Sin.	{ Io Oda da qua innāzi, Tu Oda da qua innāzi Colui Oda da qua in- nanzi, Noi Vdiamo da qua innanzi, Voi Vdiate da qua in- nanzi, Coloro Odano da qua innanzi,	}	God graüt that	{ I thou he vvee you they	}	heare her- after.

The

## The subiunctiue mode: Present tense.

*Concio sia cosa che, &c.*

Sing.	{ Io Oda, Tu Oda, Colui Oda, Noi Vdiamo, Voi Vdiate, Coloro Odano,	}	for as much as	{ I thou he vvee you they	}	heare.

## Preterimperfectense.

*Auegna che, &c.*

Sin.	{ Io Vdissi, Tu vdisse, Colui vdisse, Noi Vdissimo, Voi vdiste, Coloro vdissero	}	Although	{ I thou he vvee you they	}	harde or did heare

## Otherwise, &amp;c.

Sing.	{ Io Vdirèi, and vdiria, Tu vdirèsti, Colui vdirèbbe, and vdiria, Noi vdirèmmo, Voi vdirèste, Coloro vdirèbbono, & vdiriano.	}	if	{ I thou he vvee you they	}	sholde heare.

F iij.

## Preterperfectense.

Quando.

Sin.	{	Io Habbia vdito,		vvhē	{	I thou he vvee you they	haue heard.
Plu.	{	Tu habbia vdito,					
		Colui habbia vdito,					
		Noi habbiamo vdito,					
	{	Voi habbiate vdito,					
		Coloro habbiano vdito,					

Othervvise, Che.

Sing.	{	Io Haucrei and Ha- ueria vdito,		that	{	I thou he vvee you they	fhold haue heard
Plur.	{	Tu haucresti vdito,					
		Colui haucerebbe and baueria vdito,					
		Noi Haucerebmo vdito,					
	{	Voi haucerefte vdito,					
		Coloro haucerebbono & hauceriano vdito,					

## Preterpluperfectense.

Poi che.

Sin.	{	Io Haueffi vdito,		Since that	{	I thou he vvee you they	had heard.
Plu.	{	Tu haueffi vdito,					
		Colui haueffe vdito,					
		Noi Haueffimo vdito,					
	{	Voi hauefte vdito,					
		Coloro haueffero vdito,					

Future

## Future tense.

Quando.

Sin.	{	Io hauerò Vdito,		vvhē	{	I thou he vvee you they	fshall haue heard.
Plu.	{	Tu hauerà vdito,					
		Colui hauerà vdito,					
		Noi haueremo vdito,					
	{	Voi hauerete vdito,					
		Coloro haueranno vdito,					

The Infinitive mode: Present tense.

Vdire, to heare.

## Preterperfectense.

Hauère vdito, to haue heard.

## Future tense.

Donère vdire	{	To be to heare, or to heare herafter.
Hauère ad vdire		
Essere per vdire		

Participles	{	Vdiente, hearing:	vdito heard.
		Vdienti hearing:	vditi heard.

## Present tense.

Odendo, Hearing.

## Preterperfectense.

Hauendo vdito, Hauing heard.

## Future tense.

Gerundes	{	Donendo Vdire Essendo per vdire Hauendo ad vdire	{	Being or ha- uing to heare

F iiij.

And bycause th' Italian tonge dothe lacke a Verbe passiue:& cannot expresse the passiue voice, without the helpe of this verbe *Sono*: therefore vvee must first declyne this verbe before vvee can proceede to th' other.

The Indicatiue mode: Present tense.

*Sing.* { *Io Sono*: I am.  
           { *Tu Sei*: thou arte.  
           { *Colui E*: he is.  
*Plur.* { *Noi Siamo*: vvee are or be.  
           { *Voi Sete*: you are or be.  
           { *Coloro Sono*: they are or be.

Preter imperfect tense.

*Sing.* { *Io Era*, I vvas,  
           { *Tu Eri*, thou vvasst.  
           { *Colui Era*, he vvas.  
*Plur.* { *Noi Erauamo* and *Eramo*, vvee vvere,  
           { *Voi Erauate*, you vvere.  
           { *Coloro Erano*, they vvec.

Preterperfect tense.

*Sing.* { *Io Fui*, and *Sono stato*,  
           { *Tu Fosti*, and *Sei stato*,  
           { *Colui Fu*, and *E stato*,  
*Plur.* { *Noi Fummo*, & *Siamo stati*,  
           { *Voi Foste*, and *Sete stati*,  
           { *Coloro Furono*, *Furo*, *Furo*,  
                   and *Sono stati*.

Preter-

Preterpluperfect tense.

*Sing.* { *Io Era stato*,  
           { *Tu Eri stato*,  
           { *Colui Era stato*,  
*Plur.* { *Noi Erauamo stati*,  
           { *Voi Erauate stati*,  
           { *Coloro Erano stati*,  
                   { *I*  
                   { *thou*  
                   { *he*  
                   { *vvec* } had ben.  
                   { *you*  
                   { *they*

Future tense.

*Sing.* { *Io Sarò*, and *Fia*,  
           { *Tu Sarai*,  
           { *Colui Sarà*, *Fia*, and *Fiè*,  
*Plur.* { *Noi Saremo*,  
           { *Voi Sarète*,  
           { *Coloro Saranno*, & *Fiano*,  
                   { *I*  
                   { *thou*  
                   { *he* } shal be.  
                   { *vvec*  
                   { *you*  
                   { *they*

Th' imperatiue mode: Present tense.

*Singul.* { *Sii*, *Sia*, and *Siè tu*, Be thou.  
           { *Sia*, and *Siè colui*, Let hym be.  
           { *Siamo noi*, Let vs be.  
*Plur.* { *Siate voi*, Be you.  
           { *Siano coloro*, Let them be.

The Optatiue mode: Present tense.

*O Dio voglia*, *Dio voglia*, *ô Dio che*, *ô che*.

*Sin.* { *Io Sia*,  
           { *Tu Sii*, *Sia*, and *sie*,  
           { *Colui Sia*,  
*Pla.* { *Noi Siamo*,  
           { *Voi Siate*,  
           { *Coloro Siano*, & *Sieno*,  
                   { *I*  
                   { *thou*  
                   { *God*  
                   { *graüt*  
                   { *that*  
                   { *vvec* } be.  
                   { *you*  
                   { *they*

## Preterimperfectense.

*O Dio Volesse, Dio volesse,  
ô Dio che, ô che,*

Sin.	{	Io Fôssi, & Fússi,	} VVolde	{	I	} vvere.		
		Tu Fossi, & Fussi,			thou			
Plu.	{	Colui fosse, & fusse			to God		{	he
		Noi Fossimo, and						vvee
		fussimo,	that	you				
		Voi foste, & foste,	they					
		Coloro fossero, and						
		fussero.						

## Preterperfectense.

*O Dio Voglia che, &c.*

Sin.	{	Io Sia stato,	{	God	{	I	} haue ben.
		Tu Sij stato,				thou	
		Colui Sia stato,				he	
Plu.	{	Noi Siamo stati,	{	graüt that	{	vvee	}
		Voi Siäte stati,				you	
		Coloro Siano stati,				they	

## Preterpluperfectense.

*O Dio volesse che, &c.*

Sin.	{	Io Fôssi stato,	{	I vvold	{	I	} had			
		Tu Fossi stato,				thou				
Plu.	{	Colui Fosse stato,				to God		{	he	} ben.
		Noi Fossimo stati,							vvee	
	{	Voi Fôste stati,	that	{	you					
		coloro Fossiero stati,			they					

## Future tense.

*O Dio voglia che, &c.*

Sin.	{	Io Sia da qua innanzi,	{	God	{	I	{	be
		Tu Sij da qua innanzi,				thou		
		Colui Sia da qua innãzi		graüt		vvee		her-
		Noi Siamo da qua in-		that				after.
		nanzi,						
Plu.	{	Voi Siäte da qua innãzi,	{		{	you	{	
		Coloro Siano da qua				they		
		innanzi,						

## The subiunctiue mode : Present tense.

*Concio sia cosa che.*

Sing.	{	<i>Io Sia,</i>	{	for	{	I am.
		<i>Tu Sij,</i>				thou art.
		<i>Colui Sia,</i>				he is.
Plur.	{	<i>Noi Siamo,</i>	{	asmuche	{	vvee are.
		<i>Voi Siate,</i>				you are.
		<i>Coloro Siano,</i>				they are.

## Preterimperfectense.

*Anegna che.*

Sing.	{	Io Fússi,	{	Although	{	I	{	vvere.
		Tu Fússi,				thou		
Plur.	{	Colui Fússe,	{			he		
		Noi Fussimo,				vvee		
		Voi Fúste,		you				
		Coloro fussiero				they		

Othervvise, *Se.*

Sing.	{	Io Sarèi and Saria, Tu Saresti, Colui Sarebbe, and Saria,	}	if	{	I thou he vvee you they	}	sholde be.
Plur.	{	Noi Saremmo, Voi Sareste, Coloro Sarebbono, & sariano,	}					

Preterperfectense.

*Quando.*

Sing.	{	Io Sia stato, Tu Sy stato, Colui Sia stato,	}	vwhen	{	I thou he vvee you they	}	haue bē.
Plur.	{	Noi Siamo stati, Voi Siate stati, Coloro Siano stati,	}					

Othervvise, *Che.*

Sin.	{	Io Sarèi, & Saria stato Tu Saresti stato, Colui Sarebbe & Sa- ria stato,	}	that	{	I thou he vvee you they	}	sholde haue ben.
Plu.	{	Noi Saremmo stati, Voi Sareste stati, Coloro sarebbono and sariano stati,	}					

Preter-

Preterpluperfectense.

*Poi che.*

Sin.	{	Io Fussi stato, Tu Fussi stato, Colui Fusse stato,	}	Since that	{	I thou he vvee you they	}	had ben.
Plu.	{	Noi Fussionsi stati, Voi Fuste stati, Coloro fussero stati,	}					

Future tense.

*Quando.*

Sin.	{	Io Sarò stato, Tu sarai stato, Colui sarà stato,	}	vwhen	{	I thou he vvee you they	}	shall haue ben.
Plu.	{	Noi Saremo stati, Voi sarete stati, Coloro saranno stati,	}					

Th'infinitive mode: Present tense.

*Essere,* to be.

Preter perfectense.

*Essere stato,* to haue ben.

Future tense.

*Douer' Essere,* } To be to be, or to haue to be.  
*Hauere ad Essere,* }

Participles { *Stato, stàta:* and *suto, suta,* ben.  
 { *Stati, state:* and *suti, sute,* ben.

Gerundes	Present tense.	
	Essendo,	Being.
	Preterperfect tense.	
	Essendo stato, stata, stati, state:	Having ben.
	Future tense.	
	Donendo essere	} Being, or having to be.
	Hauendo ad essere	
	Essendo per essere	

The declining of a Verbe passiue of  
the first Coniugation.

The Indicatiue mode: Present tense.

Sing.	{ Io Sono amato, I am loued.	
	{ Tu Sei amato, thou art loued.	
Plur.	{ Colui E amato: si ama, amasi, he is loued.	
	{ Noi Siamo amati, vvee are loued.	
	{ Voi Sete amati, you are loued.	
	{ Coloro Sono amati: si amano, amonosi, and amansi, they are loued.	

Preterimperfect tense.

Sing. { Io Era amato, { I }  
 { Tu Eri amato, { thou } vvas loued.  
 { Colui Era amato, si } he }  
 amàua, amauasi,

Plur.

Plur.	{ Noi Erauamo amati, vvee }		{ you } vvere loued.
	{ Voi Erauate amati, }		
	{ Coloro Erano amati, }		
	si amauano, amauanosì, and amauansi.		

Preterperfect tense.

Sin.	{	<i>Io Sono stato, &amp; Fui amato,</i>	I	} haue ben	
		<i>Tu Sei stato, &amp; Fosti amato,</i>			thou
		<i>Colui E stato, and Fu amato: si amò, amossi,</i>			he
Plu.	{	<i>Noi Siamo stati, and Fummo amati,</i>	vvee	} loued.	
		<i>Voi sete stati, &amp; Foste amati</i>			you
		<i>Coloro Sòno stati and Furono amati: si amarono, Amaron, amaro, amar, &amp; amaronosi, amaron si, amarosi, amar si,</i>			they

Preterpluperfect tense.

<i>Sin.</i>	{	<i>Io Era stato amato,</i>	{	<i>I</i>	} had ben loued.
		<i>Tu Eri stato amato,</i>		<i>thou</i>	
		<i>Colui Era stato amato,</i>		<i>he</i>	
<i>Plu.</i>	{	<i>Noi erauàmo stati amati,</i>	{	<i>vvee</i>	
		<i>Voi erauàte stati amati,</i>		<i>you</i>	
		<i>Coloro érano stati amati,</i>		<i>they</i>	

Future tense.

Sing.	{ Io Sarò amato,		{ I } shalbe	
	{ Tu Sarai amato,			{ thou }
	{ Colui Sara amato: si ame- }			
rà, amerassi.		{ loved. }		

Plur.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Noi Sarèmo amati,} \\ \text{Voi sarete amati,} \\ \text{Coloro faranno amati: si A-} \\ \text{meranno, ameranno, and ameransi.} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{vvece} \\ \text{you} \\ \text{they} \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{shal be} \\ \text{loued.} \end{array} \right.$

Th'Imparatiue mode : Present tense.

Sing.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Sij amato tu, Be thou loued.} \\ \text{Sia amato colui, si ami, amisi, Let hym be} \\ \text{loued.} \end{array} \right.$

Plur.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Siamo amati noi, Let vs be loued.} \\ \text{Siate amati voi, be you loued.} \\ \text{Siano amati coloro, si amino, aminosi, and} \\ \text{aminisi, let them be loued.} \end{array} \right.$

The Optatiue mode : Present tense.

O Dio voglia che, &c.

Sing.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Io Sia amato,} \\ \text{Tu sij amato,} \\ \text{Colui sia amato, si à-} \\ \text{mi, amisi,} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{God} \\ \text{gratit} \\ \text{that} \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I} \\ \text{thou} \\ \text{he} \\ \text{vvece} \\ \text{you} \\ \text{they} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{be} \\ \text{loued.} \end{array} \right.$

Plur.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Noi Siamo amati,} \\ \text{Voi siate amati,} \\ \text{Coloro siano amati, si} \\ \text{amino, aminosi, and aminisi,} \end{array} \right\}$

Preterimperfectense.

O Dio volesse che, &c.

Singul.

Sin.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Io Fossi amato,} \\ \text{Tu fossi amato,} \\ \text{Colui fosse amato, si} \\ \text{amasse, amasse, si} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{I} \\ \text{vvolde} \\ \text{to god} \\ \text{that} \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I} \\ \text{thou} \\ \text{he} \\ \text{vvece} \\ \text{you} \\ \text{they} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{vvere} \\ \text{loued.} \end{array} \right.$

Plu.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Noi Fossimo amati,} \\ \text{Voi foste amati,} \\ \text{Coloro fossero ama-} \\ \text{ti, si amassero, a-} \\ \text{massero, si, and amassersi.} \end{array} \right\}$

Preterperfectense.

O Dio Voglia che, &c.

Sin.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Io Sia stato amato,} \\ \text{Tu Sij stato amato,} \\ \text{Colui Sia stato amato,} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{God} \\ \text{gratit} \\ \text{that} \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I} \\ \text{thou} \\ \text{he} \\ \text{vvece} \\ \text{you} \\ \text{they} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{haue} \\ \text{ben} \\ \text{loued.} \end{array} \right.$

Plu.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Noi Siamo stati amati,} \\ \text{Voi Siate stati amati,} \\ \text{Coloro siano stati amati} \end{array} \right\}$

Preterpluperfectense.

O Dio volesse che, &c.

Sin.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Io Fossi stato amato,} \\ \text{Tu fossi stato amato} \\ \text{Colui fosse stato a-} \\ \text{mato,} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{I} \\ \text{vvolde} \\ \text{to God} \\ \text{that} \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I} \\ \text{thou} \\ \text{he} \\ \text{vvece} \\ \text{you} \\ \text{they} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{had} \\ \text{ben} \\ \text{loued.} \end{array} \right.$

Plu.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Noi fossimo stati a-} \\ \text{mati,} \\ \text{Voi foste stati amati,} \\ \text{Coloro fossero stati} \\ \text{amati,} \end{array} \right\}$

G

## Future tense.

*O Dio voglia che, &c.*

Sing.	{ Io Sia amato da qua innanzi, Tu sy amato da qua innanzi, colui sia amato da qua innanzi, Noi Siamo amati da qua innanzi, Voi siate amati da qua innanzi, Coloro siano amati da qua innanzi.	God graũt that	{ I thou he vvee you they	be loued her- after.

The Subiunctiue mode: Present tense.

*Concio sia cosa che.*

{ Io Sia amato, For asmuche as I am loued.  
 { Tu sy amato, For asmuche as thou art loued, &c.  
 as in the Optatiue mode.

Preterimperfect tense.

*Auegna che.*

{ Io Fossi amato, Although I vvere loued.  
 { Tu Fossi amato, Although thou vvere loued, &c.  
 as in the Optatiue mode.

Other-

Othervvise, *Se.*

Sing.	{ Io Sarèi & saria amato Tu saresti amato, Colui sarebbe & saria amato: si amerèbbe, amerebbe si, ameria, ameria si.	If	{ I thou he	{ shold be loued.
Plur.	{ Noi Seremmo amati, Voi sareste amati, Coloro Sarebbono and sariano amati: si amerèbbono, amerebbono si, ame- rebbono si, si ameriano, ameriano si, & ameriansi.	If	{ vvee you they	{ shold be loued.

Preterperfect tense.

*Concio sia cosa che.*

{ Io Sia stato amato: For asmuche as I haue ben  
 loued.  
 { Tu Sy stato amato: For asmuche as thou hast ben  
 loued, &c. as in the Optatiue mode.

Othervvise, *Se.*

Sin.	{ Io Sarei, and saria stato amato, Tu saresti stato amato, Colui sarebbe, and saria stato amato, Noi Sarèmo stati amati, Voi sareste stati amati, Coloro sarebbono, and sariano stati amati,	If	{ I thou he vvee you they	{ sholde haue be loued.

G ij.

Preterpluperfecttense.

*Poi che. pos + A.*

*Io Fossi stato amato*, Since I had ben loued,  
*Tu fossi stato amato*, Since thou haddest ben  
 loued, &c. as in the Optatiue mode.

Future tense.

*Quando.*

Si.	{	<i>Io Sarò stato amato,</i>	{	I	thou	shall	
		<i>Tu Sarai stato amato,</i>					whē
Pl.	{	<i>Colui Sarà stato amato,</i>	{	vvee	ben	loued.	
		<i>Noi Sarèmo stati amati,</i>					you
		<i>Voi Sarete stati amati,</i>					
		<i>Coloro Saranno stati amati</i>		they			

Th' Infinitiuue mode: Present tense.

*Essere amato*, or *Amarfi*, to be loued.

Preterperfecttense.

*Essere stato amato*, or *Essersi amato*, to haue  
 ben loued.

Future tense.

*Douere essere amato*, *Douersi amare*, *Douere a-*  
*marfi*,  
*Hauere ad essere amato*, *Hauere ad amarfi*, *hauersi*  
*ad amare*,  
*Essere per amarfi*, *Essersi per amare*, to be, to be  
 loued: to haue to be loued.

Parti-

Participles { *Amato*, loued. *Amati*, loued.  
 { *Amata*, loued. *Amate*, loued.

Present tense.

*Essendo amato*: & *Amadosi*: Being loued.

Preterperfecttense.

*Essendo stato amato*: Hauing ben loued.

Future tense.

*Essendo per essere amato*: *Essendo si per*  
*amare*: and *Essendo per amarfi*,  
*Douendo essere amato*, *Douendosi ama-*  
*re*, and *Douendo amarfi*,  
*Hauendo ad essere amato*, *Hauendosi ad*  
*amare*, and *Hauendo ad amarfi*:  
 Being to be loued.

And bycause this Verbe *Ho* (I haue) cometh  
 often in vs: as may be seene in the declining of  
 the former Verbes: Therefore I haue thought good  
 not to omit the declining of it.

The Indicatiue mode: Present tense.

*Io Ho*, and *Haggio* poetically: I haue.  
 Sing. { *Tu Hai*: thou hast.  
 { *Colui Ha*, and *Hau* poetically: he hath.  
 { *Noi Abbiamo*: vvee haue.  
 Plur. { *Voi haue*: you haue.  
 { *Coloro hanno*: they haue.

G iij.

## Preterimperfecttense.

Sin.	{	Io <i>Hauèua</i> , and <i>Hauèa</i> , <i>Tu hauèui</i> ,	{	I thou he	}	had.
Plur.	{	Noi <i>Hauèuamo</i> , <i>Voi hauèuàte</i> , <i>Coloro hauèuano</i> , and <i>hauèano</i> ,	{	vvee you they	}	

## Preterperfecttense.

Sing.	{	Io <i>Hèbbi</i> , and <i>Ho hauùto</i> , <i>Tu hauèsti</i> , and <i>hai hauùto</i> , <i>Colui hèbbe</i> , and <i>ha hauùto</i> .	{	I thou he	}	haue had.
Plur.	{	Noi <i>Hauemmo</i> , and <i>habbiàmo</i> <i>hauùto</i> , <i>Voi hauèste</i> , & <i>hauete hauùto</i> <i>Coloro hèbbero</i> , and <i>hanno hauùto</i> ,	{	vvee you they	}	

## Preterpluperfecttense.

Sing.	{	Io <i>Hauèua hauùto</i> , <i>Tu hauèui hauùto</i> , <i>Colui hauèua hauùto</i> ,	{	I thou he	}	had had.
Plur.	{	Noi <i>Hauèuàmo hauùto</i> , <i>Voi hauèuàte hauùto</i> , <i>Coloro hauèuano hauùto</i> ,	{	vvee you they	}	

## Future tense.

Sing.	{	Io Hauerò, haurò, and Harrò,	{	I	}	shall haue.
		Tu hauerài, haurài, and harrài		thou		
		Colui hauerà, haurà, & harrà,		he		
Plur.						

Plur.	{	Noi <i>Hauerèmo</i> , <i>haurèmo</i> , & <i>harrèmo</i> , <i>Voi hauerète</i> , <i>haurète</i> , and <i>harrète</i> , <i>Coloro haueràmo</i> , <i>haurano</i> , and <i>harràmo</i> ,	{	vvee you they	}	shall haue.

## Th' Imperatiue mode : Present tense.

Sing.	{	<i>Hàbbia tu</i> , haue thou, <i>Hàbbia colui</i> , let hym haue. <i>Habbiàmo noi</i> , let vs haue.	{	I thou he	}	haue.
Plur.	{	<i>Habbiàte voi</i> , haue you. <i>Hàbbiano coloro</i> , let them haue.	{	vvee you they	}	

## The Optatiue mode : Present tense.

O Dio vòglia che, &amp;c.

Sing.	{	Io <i>Hàbbia</i> , <i>Tu hàbbia</i> , <i>Colui hàbbia</i> ,	{	God graùt that	{	I thou he vvee you they	}	haue.
Plur.	{	Noi <i>Habbiamo</i> , <i>Voi habbiàte</i> , <i>Coloro habbiano</i> ,	{		{			

## Preterimperfecttense.

O Dio volesse che, &amp;c.

Sing.	{	Io <i>Hauèssi</i> , <i>Tu hauèssi</i> , <i>Colui hauèsse</i> ,	{	I vvoid to God that	{	I thou he vvee you they	}	had.
Plur.	{	Noi <i>Hauèssimo</i> , <i>Voi hauèste</i> , <i>Coloro hauèssero</i> ,	{		{			

G iij.

## Preterperfectense.

*Present, & Future Tense.* O Dio Voglia che, &c.

Sin.	{	Io Habbia hauuto	{	God	{	I	{	haue
		Tu habbia hauuto,				thou		
		Colui habbia hauuto,				he		
Plu.	{	Noi Habbiamo hauuto,		{	{	vvee	{	had.
		Voi habbiate hauuto,				you		
		Coloro habbiano hauuto				they		

## Preterpluperfectense.

*Imperfect, & Past Tense.* O Dio volesse che, &c.

Sin.	{	Io Haueressi hauuto,	{	I vvolve	{	I	{	had
		Tu haueressi hauuto,				thou		
		Colui haueressi hauuto,				he		
Plu.	{	Noi Haueressimo hauuto,		{	{	vvee	{	had
		Voi haueressie hauuto,				you		
		Coloro haueressero hauuto				they		

## Future tense.

*Present, & Future Tense.* O Dio voglia che, &c.

Sin.	{	Io Habbia da qua innāzi	{	God	{	I	{	haue
		Tu habbia da qua innāzi				thou		
		Colui habbia da qua innanzi,				he		
Plu.	{	Noi Habbiamo da qua innanzi,		{	{	vvee	{	her-
		Voi habbiate da qua innanzi,				you		
		Coloro habbiano da qua innanzi,				they		

The

## The Subiunctive mode: Present tense.

*Concio sia cosa che.*

{ Io Habbia, For as much as I haue.  
{ Tu habbia, For as much as thou hast, &c. as in the Optative mode.

## Preter imperfectense.

*Auegna che.*

{ Io Haueressi, Although I had.  
{ Tu haueressi, Although thou haddest, &c. as in the Optative mode.

## Otherwise, Se.

Sin.	{	Io Hauerèi, haurèi, & har-	{	If	{	I	{	shold
		rèi: Haueria, hauria, and				thou		
		harria,				he		
Plu.	{	Tu haueresti, haueresti, and	{	{	{	vvee	{	shold
		harrestì,				you		
		Colui hauerèbbe haurèbbe,				they		
Plu.	{	and harrèbbe: Haueria, hauria, and harria,	{	{	{	vvee	{	shold
		Noi Hauerèmmo, hauerèmmo,				you		
		and harrèmmo,				they		
Plu.	{	Voi hauerèste, hauerèste, and	{	{	{	vvee	{	shold
		harrestè,				you		
		Coloro hauerèbbono, hauerèbbono, and harrèbbono: Haueriano, hauriano, and harriano.				they		

## Preter perfectense.

*Concio sia cofache.*

*{ Io Habbia hauuto : For afmuch as I haue had.*  
*{ Tu habbia huuto : For afmuch as thou haft had,*  
 &c, as in the Optatiue mode.

*in Imperfecto, en Se; Other vvyfe, O Che.*

	<i>Io Hauerèi, and Haueria</i>	<table border="0"> <tr><td rowspan="4">} o that {</td> <td>I</td> <td rowspan="4">} fhold</td> </tr> <tr><td>thou</td></tr> <tr><td>he</td></tr> <tr><td>vvee</td></tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><i>haunto.</i></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Si.</td> <td><i>Tu hauerèsti haunto,</i></td> <td rowspan="4">} had</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><i>Colui hauerèbbe and ha-</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><i>ueria haunto,</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><i>Noi Hauerèmmo haunto,</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pl.</td> <td><i>Voi hauerèste haunto,</i></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><i>Coloro hauerèbbono, and</i></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><i>haueriano haunto,</i></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	} o that {	I	} fhold	thou	he	vvee		<i>haunto.</i>				Si.	<i>Tu hauerèsti haunto,</i>	} had		<i>Colui hauerèbbe and ha-</i>		<i>ueria haunto,</i>		<i>Noi Hauerèmmo haunto,</i>	Pl.	<i>Voi hauerèste haunto,</i>					<i>Coloro hauerèbbono, and</i>					<i>haueriano haunto,</i>			
} o that {	I			} fhold																																	
	thou																																				
	he																																				
	vvee																																				
	<i>haunto.</i>																																				
Si.	<i>Tu hauerèsti haunto,</i>	} had																																			
	<i>Colui hauerèbbe and ha-</i>																																				
	<i>ueria haunto,</i>																																				
	<i>Noi Hauerèmmo haunto,</i>																																				
Pl.	<i>Voi hauerèste haunto,</i>																																				
	<i>Coloro hauerèbbono, and</i>																																				
	<i>haueriano haunto,</i>																																				

## Preterpluperfectense.

*Poi che.*

*{ Io Hanèssi haunto : Since I had had.*  
*{ Tu hanèssi haunto, Since thou haddest had, &c. as*  
 in the Optatiue mode.

## Future tense.

*Quando.*

	<i>Io Hauerò haunto,</i>	<table border="0"> <tr><td rowspan="4">} when {</td> <td>I</td> <td rowspan="4">} shall</td> </tr> <tr><td>thou</td></tr> <tr><td>he</td></tr> <tr><td>vvee</td></tr> <tr> <td>Sin.</td> <td><i>Tu hauerà haunto,</i></td> <td rowspan="4">} had.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><i>Colui hauerà haunto,</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><i>Noi Hauerèmo haunto,</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Plu.</td> <td><i>Voi hauerèste haunto,</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><i>Coloro haueràno haunto</i></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	} when {	I	} shall	thou	he	vvee	Sin.	<i>Tu hauerà haunto,</i>	} had.		<i>Colui hauerà haunto,</i>		<i>Noi Hauerèmo haunto,</i>	Plu.	<i>Voi hauerèste haunto,</i>		<i>Coloro haueràno haunto</i>			
} when {	I			} shall																		
	thou																					
	he																					
	vvee																					
Sin.	<i>Tu hauerà haunto,</i>	} had.																				
	<i>Colui hauerà haunto,</i>																					
	<i>Noi Hauerèmo haunto,</i>																					
Plu.	<i>Voi hauerèste haunto,</i>																					
	<i>Coloro haueràno haunto</i>																					

The

## Th' Infinitue mode: Present tense.

*Hauère, to haue.*

## Preterperfectense.

*Hauère hauuto, to haue had.*

## Future tense.

*Douère hauerè, } To be to haue.*  
*Effere per hauerè, }*

Participles *{ Hauente, hauing. Hauuto, ta, hadde.*  
*{ Hauenti, hauing. Hauuti, te, had.*

## Present tense.

*Hauèndo, hauing.*

## Preterperfectense.

*Gerüdes { Hauèndo hauuto, hauing had.*

## Future tense.

*Douèndo hauerè } Hauing, or being*  
*Hauèndo ad hauerè } to haue.*  
*Effèndo per hauerè }*

## The declining of the Verbe

*Andare: To go. + Andare*

## The Indicatiue mode: Present tense.

*Sing. { Io Va, and Vado, I go.*  
*{ Tu vai: thou goest.*  
*{ Colui va, he goeth.*

Plur. { *Noi Andiamo*, vvee go.  
 { *Voi andate*, you go.  
 { *Coloro vanno*, they go.

Preterimperfectense.

Sing. { *Io Andava*, I  
 { *Tu andavi*, thou  
 { *Colui andava*, he  
 Plur. { *Noi Andavamo*, vvee  
 { *Voi andavate*, you  
 { *Coloro andavano*, they  
 vvent or did go.

Preterperfectense.

Sing. { *Io Andai*, and *Sono andato*, I  
 { *Tu andasti*, and *Sèi andato*, thou  
 { *Colui andò*, and *E andato*, he  
 Plur. { *Noi Andammo*, & *Siàmo andati*, vvee  
 { *Voi andaste*, and *Sète andati*, you  
 { *Coloro andarono*, & *Sono andati*, they  
 haue gon.

Preterpluperfectense.

Sing. { *Io Era andato*, I  
 { *Tu Eri andato*, thou  
 { *Colui Era andato*, he  
 Plur. { *Noi Eranamo andati*, vvee  
 { *Voi eranate andati*, you  
 { *Coloro éranò andati*, they  
 had gone, or vvas gone.

Future tense.

Sing. { *Io Anderò*, and *Andrò*, I  
 { *Tu anderai*, and *andrà*, thou  
 { *Colui anderà*, and *andrà*, he  
 Plur. { shall go.

Plur. { *Noi Anderemo*, & *andrèmo*, vvee  
 { *Voi anderete*, and *andrète*, you  
 { *Coloro anderāno*, & *andrāno*, they  
 shall go.

Th'imperatiue mode : Present tense.

Sing. { *Vatu*, go thou.  
 { *Vada*, and *vadi colui*, let hym go.  
 Plur. { *Andate voi*, go you.  
 { *Vadano*, and *vadino coloro*, let them go.

The Optatiue mode : Present tense.

*O Dio voglia che, &c.*

Sing. { *Io Vada*, and *vadi*, I  
 { *Tu vada*, and *vadi*, thou  
 { *Colui vada*, and *vadi*, he  
 Plur. { *Noi Andiamo*, vvee  
 { *Voi andiate*, you  
 { *Coloro vadano*, & *vadino*, they  
 God graūt that go.

Preterimperfectense.

*O Dio volesse che, &c.*

Sing. { *Io Andassi*, I  
 { *Tu andassi*, thou  
 { *Colui andasse*, he  
 Plur. { *Noi Andassimo*, vvee  
 { *Voi andaste*, you  
 { *Coloro andassero*, they  
 I vvolde to god that vvent, or did go.

### Preterperfectense.

*O Dio Voglia che, &c.*

*Sing.* { Io Sia andato,  
Tu Sij andato,  
Colui Sia andato,  
*Plur.* { Noi Siamo andati,  
Voi Siate andati,  
Coloro Siano andati,

God graūt that } I thou he vvee you they } haue gone.

### Preterpluperfectense.

*O. Dio Voleſſe che, &c.*

*Sin.* { *Io Fossi andato,*  
*Tu fossi andato,*  
*Colui fosse andato,*  
*Noi Fossimo andati,*  
*Voi foste andati,*  
*Coloro fossero andati,* }

I wolde { I  
 thou  
 he  
 vvee  
 you  
 they }

to God { had  
 that } gone.

### Future tense.

*O Dio Vogliache, &c.*

Sin.	{	Io Váda da qua innanzi,	{	God	{	I	{	go	
		Tu vada da qua innāzi,				thou			her-
		Colui vada da qua in-				he			
		nanzi,		graūt		vvce			
		Noi Andiamo da qua in-		that		you		after.	
		nanzi,				they			
Plu.	{	Voi Andiate da qua in-	{		{		{		
		nanzi,							
		Coloro vadano da qua							
		innanzi,							

# The

### The Subiunctive mode: Present tense.

*Concio sia cosa che.*

Sin.	{	<i>Io Vada &amp; Vadi,</i>	{	for	{	<i>I</i>	{	go.
		<i>Tu vada &amp; vadi,</i>				<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui vada &amp; vadi</i>				<i>he</i>		
Plu.	{	<i>Noi Andiamo,</i>	{	as	{	<i>vvce</i>	{	
		<i>Voi Andiate,</i>				<i>you</i>		
		<i>Coloro vadano,</i>				<i>they</i>		

Preterimperfectense.

*Auegnache.*

*{ Io Andassi, Although I vvent or did go.  
 { Tu andassi, Although thou vventest, or didest  
 go, &c. as in the Optatiue mode. + in Optatiue*

Otherwise, *Se.*

Sin.	{	<i>Io Anderèi, Andrèi, Ande-</i>	}	I	{	thou	{	hold					
		<i>ria, and Andria,</i>							}	If	{	he	go.
		<i>Tu anderèsti, &amp; Andrèsti,</i>											
		<i>Colui anderèbbe, andrèb-</i>											
		<i>be, Anderia, &amp; andria.</i>											
Plu.	{	<i>Noi Anderémmo, &amp; An-</i>	}		{	vvee	{						
		<i>drémmo,</i>							}	If	{	you	they
		<i>Voi anderèste, &amp; andrèste,</i>											
		<i>Coloro anderèbbono, an-</i>											
		<i>drebbono, anderiano, and andriano.</i>											

## Preterperfectense.

*Concio sia cosa che.*

{ *Io Sia andato*, For as muche sa I haue gone.  
 { *Tu Sij andato*, For as muche as thou hast gone, &c.  
 as in the Optatiue mode.

Othervvise, *Che.*

Sin.	{	<i>Io Sarèi, &amp; Saria andato</i> <i>Tu Sarèsti andato,</i> <i>Colui Sarebbe, and Sa-</i> <i>ria andato,</i>	}	that	{	I thou he  vvee you they	}	shold haue gone.
Plu.	{	<i>Noi Sarèmmo andati,</i> <i>Voi Sarèste andati,</i> <i>Coloro Sarèbbono, &amp; Sa-</i> <i>riano andati,</i>	}		{			

## Preterpluperfectense.

*Poi che.*

{ *Io Fossi andato*, Since I had gone.  
 { *Tu fossi andato*, Since thou haddest gone, &c. as  
 in the Optatiue mode.

## Future tense.

*Quando.*

Sin.	{	<i>Io Sarò andato,</i> <i>Tu Sarai andato,</i> <i>Colui Sarà andato,</i>	}	vvhē	{	I thou he  vvee you they	}	shalbe gone.
Plu.	{	<i>Noi Sarèmo andati,</i> <i>Voi Sarète andati,</i> <i>Coloro Saràno andati,</i>	}		{			

The In-

## Th'Infinitiu mode: Present tense.

*Andare,* To go.

## Preterperfectense.

*Essere andato,* To be gone.

## Future tense.

*Essere per andare,*  
*Douere andare,*  
*Hauere ad andare,* } To be, or to haue to go,

Participles { *Andate, going. Andato, ta: I to ta, gone.*  
 { *Andati, going. Andati, te: I ti, I te, gone.*

## Present tense.

*Andando,* Going.

## Preterperfectense.

*Essendo andato,* Being gone.

## Future tense.

Gerundes { *Douendo andare,*  
 { *Essendo per andare,*  
 { *Hauendo andare,* } Being, or hauing  
 to go.

I do thinke good not to omit certaine vvordes  
 vsed by Poëtes in the declining in this  
 Verbe: As in

## The Indicatiue mode: Present tense.

Plu. { *Noi Gimo,* vvee go. *Voi Gite,* you go.  
 H

## Preterimperfecttense.

Sing.	{	<i>Io Gira,</i>	{	<i>I</i>	}	vvent, or did go.
		<i>Tu Gira,</i>		<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui Gira,</i>		<i>he</i>		
Plur.	{	<i>Noi Giramo,</i>	{	<i>vvee</i>	}	
		<i>Voi Girate,</i>		<i>you</i>		
		<i>Coloro Girano,</i>		<i>they</i>		

## Preterperfecttense.

Sing.	{	<i>Io Gi,</i>	{	<i>I</i>	}	haue gonne.
		<i>Tu Gisti,</i>		<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui Gi,</i>		<i>he</i>		
Plur.	{	<i>Noi Gimmo,</i>	{	<i>vvee</i>	}	
		<i>Voi Gisti,</i>		<i>you</i>		
		<i>Coloro Girono,</i>		<i>they</i>		

## Future tense.

Sing.	{	<i>Io Giro,</i>	{	<i>I</i>	}	shall go.
		<i>Tu Girai, or Irai,</i>		<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui Gira,</i>		<i>he</i>		
Plur.	{	<i>Noi Giremo,</i>	{	<i>vvee</i>	}	
		<i>Voi Girete, or Irete,</i>		<i>you</i>		
		<i>Coloro Giranno,</i>		<i>they</i>		

## Th' Imperatiue mode : Present tense.

Plur. { *Gite or Ite voi,* Go you.

## The Optatiue mode : Preterimperfecttense.

*O che.*

Singul.

Sing.	{	<i>Io Gissi,</i>	{	<i>I</i>	}	vvent, or did go.
		<i>Tu Gissi,</i>		<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui Gisse,</i>		<i>he</i>		
Plur.	{	<i>Noi Gissimo,</i>	{	<i>vvee</i>	}	
		<i>Voi Giste,</i>		<i>you</i>		
		<i>Coloro Gissero,</i>		<i>they</i>		

## The Subiunctiue mode : Present tense.

*Concio sia cosa che.*

Plur. { *Voi Giàte,* For asmuch as you go.

## Preterimperfecttense.

*Anegna che.*

*Io Gissi, Tu Gissi, &c.* as in the Optatiue.

Otherwise, *Se.*

Sing.	{	<i>Io Girei,</i>	{	<i>I</i>	}	sholde go.
		<i>Tu Giresti,</i>		<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui Girebbe,</i>		<i>he</i>		
Plur.	{	<i>Noi Giremmo,</i>	{	<i>vvee</i>	}	
		<i>Voi Giste and Gi-</i>		<i>you</i>		
		<i>reste,</i>				

The other tenses are declined vvith these participles *Gito*, and *Ito*, *ta*: *Giti* and *Iti*, *te*: (*gonne*): vvith *Io Sono*; *Io era*; *Io sia*; *Io fossi*; &c. as before in the declining of the Verbe *Andare*.

## Th' Infinitiuue mode : Present tense.

*Gire and Ire,*

*To go.*

H 11.

Bycause there is somvvhath more to doe, in forming of the Preterperfectenses, then of the other tenses, I haue thought good to say som thing briefly therof:

*Sing.* Therefore all Preterperfectenses of th' Indicative mode, of Verbes of the first Coniugation, do ende in *Ai*: as *Amài*, of the verbe *Amo*: *Cantài* of *Canto*: *Parlài* of *Parlo*: *Mangiài* of *Mangio*: and *Pagài* of the Verbe *Pago*.

*Pl.* There are excepted certaine Verbes vvhich in the Present tense are of one syllable: For *Sto* hath *Stèi*, and *Stètti*: *Do* hath *Dèi*, *Dètti*, and *Dièdi*: *Fo* or *Faccio* hath *Fei*, and *Fèci*.

*Sing.* All Verbes of the second Cōiugatiō, that haue C as it vv ere a proper and peculiar letter, ~~do~~ make their Preterperfectenses in *cqui*: as of *Piaccio* *Piacqui*: the first person Singular; and *cque*, as *Piacque* the thirde. So of *Taccio*, *Tacqui*, and *Tacque*: of *Giaccio*, *Giacqui* and *Giacque*.

*Pl.* But such as haue *L* in the Present tense, do adde *S* in the Preterperfectense, as of *Vaglio*, is made *Vàlssi*: of *Doglio*, *Dòlssi*: But *Voglio* hath in verse *Vàlssi*, and in prose *Vòlssi*: Howbeit, I vv olde more vv il-lingly vse the former in prose, as (in my iudgemēt) the least affected.

*Pl.* Againe certaine Verbes *Do* double the same proper & peculiar letter: as of *Cado*, *Caddi*: vv hich also hath *Cadèi* and *Cadètti*. Againe of *Tengo* is *Tenni*: *Beno*, *Benui*.

And the Verbe *So*, hath *Sèppi*, *Ho*, *Hèbbi*. *Godò*, *Godèi*.

*Godèi*, and *Godètti*. *Pòsso*, *Potèi*, and *Potètti*. *Véggo* or *Véggio*, *Vidi*. *Prouéggo*, *Prouidi*. *Pàio*, *Parni* and *Parfi*.

Further touting the preterperfectenses of the thirde Coniugation: this is the rule, that vv hose participles do ende in *Vto*, the Preterperfectense do ende in *Ei*, and in *Etti*. vv herupon the Verbe *Pérd* do, vv hen it hath in the participle *Perduto*, it hath in the Preterperfectense, *Perdèi* and *Perdètti*. *Compio*, hath *Compiuto*; *Compici*, and *Compietti*. *Riceno*, *Ricenuto*; *Ricenei* and *Ricenetti*. But the Verbe *Concedo*, hath *Conceduto* in prose, and *Concesso* in verse, so that after his Participle it hath in the Preterperfectense. *Concedèi*, *Concedetti*, and *concessi*. *Mordo* hath *Morduto* or *Mórso*, in the Participle; & *Mordèi*, *Mordetti*, and *Morfi* in the Preterperfectense. But *Conosco*, notwithstanding it hath in the Participle *Conosciuto*, it hath in the Preterperf. *Conobbi*.

Also Verbes of the same Coniugation, vv hen they haue in their participles a double *T*, they haue also in their Preterimperfectenses a double *S*, as of *Léggo* is *Letto*; and *Lèssi*: of *Scrino* is *Scritto*, and *Scrissi*: of *Eléggo* is *Elétto*, and *Eleffi*.

There is excepted *Stringo*, that hath in the participle *Strétto*: but in the Preterperfectense *Strin-* *fi*: so are likewise his compoundes, *Astringo* & *Costringo*. Howbeit, I thinke that to happen, either, bycause it vv ere else to be saide in the Participle *Strinto*, if any vv olde looke for the raison, rather then for the vse of the tonge: or else, bycause the

latin Preterperfectenſe hath *Strinxi*, from whence it ſemeth that *Strinſi* is deriued: as of *Pinxi*, *Pinſi*: of *Cinxi*, *Cinſi*: of *Finxi*, *Finſi*: of *Planxi*, *Pianſi*: and of *Extinxi*, *Exſinſi*.

To conclude, the Verbe *Ardo* hath *Arſo* in the Participle, and *Arſi* in the Preterperfectenſe. *Rido* hath *Riſo*, and *Riſi*. *Toglio Tolto* and *Tolſi*. *Muouo Moſſo*, and *Moſſi*. *Offendo Offeſſo*, and *Offeſi*. *Spargo Sparſo*, and *Sparſi*. *Metto Meſſo*, and *Miſi*. *Pongo Poſto*, and *Poſi*. *Nāſco Nāto*, and *Nacqui*. *Nuoco Nocinto*, and *Nocqui*. *Sono Sūto*, and *Fui*. *Rōmpo Rōtto*, and *Rūppi*. *Piuo Pionūto*, and *Pionui*. *Dizido Diuiſo*, and *Diuiſi*. *Vccido Vccifo*, and *Vccifi*. *Spēdo Spēſo*, and *Spēſi*.

Laſtly, Verbes of the fourth Coniugation haue their Preterperfectenſes ending in ſingle *I*, vvith the accent: as *Vdi*, *Sēti*, of the Verbes *Oido* and *Sēto*: Howbeit many tymes (as in proſe) they haue a double *I*: as *Vdiſi*, *Sentiſi*. But *Dico* hath *Diſſi*. *Offero*, *Offeſſi*. *Vēgo*, *Vēnni*.

Of vvordes, vvhich commonly are  
+ fixed vnto Verbes.

Theſe they are *Mi*, *Ti*, *Si*, *Ci*, *Ne*, *Vi*: The vvhich, vvith vvhat elegancy they cleaue vnto Verbes, and vvhat their ſignificatiōs are, ſhall clearly appeare by that, vvhich ſhall be ſaid of the vſe of them.

Fiſt, they are comonly ſet before and after Verbes: as *Mi àma*, *amami*, *Ti àma*, *àmati*, *Si àma*, *àmaſi*, *Ci àma*, *àmaci*, *Ne àma*, *àmane*, *Vi àma*, *amauui*.  
Bur

But this ought to be donne vvith iudgement: For it is not allvvayes, nor in euery place vvell ſytting. For this manner of ſpeache ſhall be leſſe affected, *Che ti diſſe colui?* then *Che diſſeti colui?* vvhat hath he ſaid vnto thee? Alſo vvee ſhall ſpeake vvith leſſe curioſity, to ſay, *Se tu mi àmi non ti nuocerà*, then *Se àmimi non nuoceràtti*: If thou loue me it ſhall not hurte thee. But ſuche à iudgement can hardly be taught, or not at all by preceptes, ſince it ought to be compared vvith the often reading of Auethors, and vſe of the tonge. And yet this is to be marked, that ſo oftē as theſe vvordes do follovv the verbe, they do depende on the accent, as if they vvere all one vvorde: as *Amami*, *Amati*, *Amati*, *Amaci*, *Amane*, *Amami*.

Further they do double the conſonant, vvhen they are ſet after Verbes, hauing the accent in the laſt ſyllable: as *Amommi*, *Amotti*, *Amoſſi*, *Amocci*, *Amonne*, *Amonni*: of the Preterperfectenſe *Amò*, he hath loued. And ſo likevvvyſe *Amerammi*, *Ameratti*, *Ameràſſi*, *Ameràcci*, *Ameràanne*, *Amerànni*: of the Future tenſe *Amerà*, he ſhall loue.

Befides, *Mi*, *Ti*, and *Si*, do allvvayes retaine the letter *I*, vvhen they cleaue to a verbe hauing none other vvorde ſet betvvene them: as by th'ex-amples follovvng may appeare. But if any other vvorde come betvvene them, they then change *I*, into *E*, vvherof this is an example: *Me non battēſti tu*, thou haſt not beaten me. The like dothe happen in comparing of perſonnes together: vvher-

vpon vvee say, *Tu conosci me & lui*, thovv hast knowvne me and hym. *Tu vedi me & io veggio te*, thovv seeft me, & I see thee. *Tu feristi me, & quello non toccasti*, thovv hast vvounded me, and hast not touched hym.

In like sorte they are vsed, vwhen a verbe of the Infinitiuem mode doth follovv them: For vvee say, *Ragionasi, Me hauèr preso moglie*, It is reported that I haue takē a vvife. *corre fama, Me essere innamorato*, the rumor is, that I am in loue. But these speaches fholde be more rightly expreffed thus: *Ragionasi, che io ho preso moglie*. And *Corre fama che io sono innamorato*.

Lastly, they chaunge *I* into *E*, vwhen the Adverbe *Come*, goeth before them, In this sorte: *Io non sono auaro come te*, I am not couetous, as thovv art. *Tu non sei liberale, come me*, thou art not liberall, as I am,

Toutching their signification and the vse of them: it shalbe more plainly shewved by these types follovving.

*Mi* { Me: *mi batte*, or *Battèmmi*, he hath beaten me.  
 { To me: *Mi diede*, and *Diedemi*, he hath geuen me, or to me.  
 { Thee: *Ti battè*, and *Batteti*: He hath beaten thee.  
*Ti* { To thee: *Ti diede*, & *Diedeti*: He hath geuen thee or to thee.

Si

*Si* { Hym felfe: *Si vccise*, and *Vccisefi*: He hath kylde hym felfe.  
 { To hym felfe: *Si diède*, & *Diedesi la morte*, He hath geuen hym felfe the death: or to hym felfe.

*Vi* { Vs: *Ci percòsse*, & *Percòssesi*, He hath strykē vs.  
 { To vs: *Ci diède*, and *Diedeci*, He hath geuen vs, or to vs.  
 { Here or thether: *Ci fu*, *fucci*, He hath ben here.  
 { *Ci andò*, *andocci*, He hath gone thether.

Here is to be remembred hovv that these a forsaide vvordes are many tymes vsed for ornamēt fake: as *Io mi credo*, for *Io credo*. *Tu ti pensi*, for *Tu pensi*. *Egli si crede*, for *Egli crede*. And *Boccace* doth thus speake: *Natural cosa, è di ciascuno, che ci nasce*, for *che nasce*.

*Ne* { Vs: *Ne abbracciò*, *Abracciòme*: He hath imbrafed vs.  
 { To vs: *Ne diède*, *Dièdene*, He hath geuen to vs.  
 { You: *Vi percòsse*, *Percòsseni*, He hath stricken you.  
*Vi* { To you: *Vi diède*, *Dièdeni*, He hath geuen to you.  
 { There or thether: *Vi fu*, *Fùnni*, he hath ben there.  
 { *Vi Andò*, *Andonni*: He hath gon thether.

These vvordes follovvng do linke togeather, and are many vvayes vttered in speech: & that vvith no meane elegancy. And therefore hovv that is to be donne, may easly be perceined by these types that folloove.

*Mi Ti* { Me to thee: *Io miti raccomando*, and *Raccomandomiti*, I do recomende me vnto thee.

{ Thee to me: *Tu miti raccomandasti*, and *Raccomandastimiti*: thou hast recommended thee vnto me.

*Mi Si* { Me to hym: *Egli mi sieléffe*; *Ellesse misiper grandissimo amico*, he hath chosen me vnto hym for a most great frende.

{ Hym to me: *Egli misiraccomando*, and *Raccomando misi*, he hath Recommended hym vnto me.

*Mi ci* { Me there or thether: *Mici fermái*, and *fermáimici due giórni*, I haue staied there tovv dayes: *Mi ci fé andare*, *Fémmici andare*, he caused me to go thether.

{ To me here: *Mici diède*, *Diède micimoglie*, he gaue vnto me here a vvyfe.

{ Me to you: *Io mini raccomando*, *Raccomandomini*, I recomende me vnto you.

*Mi vi* { You to me: *Voi mini raccomandaste*, *Raccomandaste mini*, you haue you recommended vnto me.

*Mini*

{ Me there or thether: *Mini vesti, vestimmiui*, he hath apparelled me there.  
*Mi vi* { *Mini menò*, *Menòmmiui*: he hath brought me thether.  
 { To me there: *Mini comprò*, *Comprommiui*, *ungiardino*: he hath there bought vnto me a gardyne.

{ Thee to vs: *Dio tici diède*, *dièdetici per Padre*, God hath geuen thee vnto vs for a father.

{ Vs to thee: *Dio tici diède*, *dièdetici per compagni*: God hath geuen vs vnto thee for companions.

*Ti ci* { Thee here or thether: *Io tici vidi*, *viditici*: I haue seene thee here.

{ *Io tici menài*, *Menàitici*, I haue brought thee thether.

{ To thee here: *Dio tici diède*, *dièdetici moglie*: God hath here geuen to thee a vvyfe.

*Ti si* { Thee to hym: *Dio tisi eleffe*, *Ellesetisi per figliolo*: God hath chosen thee to hym for his childe.

{ Hym to thee: *Egli tisi raccomanda*, *Raccomandatisi*: He doth recomende hym vnto thee.

*Ci si* { Hym to vs: *Egli ci si offerse*, *Offersecisi*: He hath offred hym selfe vnto vs.

**Vs** to hym : *Ci si prèsse, Prèssēcisi per compa-  
gni*: He hath taken vs vnto hym for com-  
pagnions.

Hym here or hether : *Ci si uccise, Uccisēcisi*:  
He hath here slaine hym selfe.

**Ci si** *Ci si lasciò condurre, Lasciòccisi condurre*:  
He hath suffred hym selfe to be brougt  
hether.

Here to hym : *Ci si diède, Dièdecisi la morte*:  
He hath geuen hym selfe here the death.

Hym to you : *Vi si raccomanda, Raccoman-  
danisi*, he doth recōmēde hym vnto you.

**Vi si** *Vi si elèsse, Elèssenisi Dio per si-  
gliuoli*: God hath chosen you vnto hym  
for his children.

Hym there or thether : *Vi si uccise, Uccisenisi*.  
He hath there slayne hym selfe.

*Vi si lasciò, Lasciòuisi condurre*. He hath suf-  
fred hym selfe to be brought thether.

Thereto hym : *Vi si comprò, Compròuisi una  
vigna*: He hath there bought to him selfe  
a vigne.

**Vi ci** *You to vs, or vs to you: Dio vicidiède, Diè-  
denici per compagni*: God hath geuen  
vs vnto you, or you to vs for compag-  
nions.

*You here: Vici batteròno, Battèronnuci*, they  
haue beaten you here.

You

**You** hether : *Vici menàrono, Menàronnuci*,  
they haue brought you hether.

**Vici** *To you here: Vici compràste, Compràstenici  
una casa*: You haue bought vnto you  
here a house.

But vvhen these vvordes are ioined vvith *Ne*,  
they do forgo *I* and take *E*, in this sorte: *Mene, tene,  
sene, cene, vene*, or a vouel follovvng *Men', ten', sen',  
cen', ven'* vvith an Apostropha. Howvbeit a con-  
sonant follovvng, they may be vsed vvholly, or  
abridged, but vvithout the Apostropha. Their si-  
gnification and vse, as hether to vvee haue donne,  
vvee vvill shew here follovvng.

**To** me of hym, her, them, or therof: *Mene  
parlàsti, Parlastimene*: thou hast spoke  
to me, of hym, her, them, or therof.

**Mene** *Me hence, thence, Mene scacciò, Scacciòm-  
mene*: He hath driuen me, hence, thence.  
*I hence, thence: Mene vò, Vommene, I go  
hence, thence.*

**To** thee of hym, her, them, or therof: *Io tene  
parlài, Parlàitene*: I haue spoken to thee  
of hym, her, them, or therof.

**Tene** *Thee hēce, thēce: Tene scacciò, scacciòttene*:  
He hath driuen thee hence, thence.

*Thou hence, thence, Tu tene partisti, Par-  
tistitene*: thou hast departed hence,  
thence.

*Se Ne* { To hym selfe of hym, her, them, or therof:  
*Sene promise, Promisefene gran cose,* He  
 hath promised to him selfe great thinges  
 of hym, her, them or therof.

{ He hence, thence: *Sene parti, Partissene,*  
 He hath departed hence, thence.

*Ve Ne* { To you of hym, her, them, or therof: *Ei*  
*vene parlo, Parlounene:* He hath spoken  
 to you of hym, her, them or therof.

{ You hence, thence: *Voi vene andaste, An-*  
*dastenene:* you haue gon you hence,  
 thence.

*Ce Ne* { To vs of hym, her, them or therof: *Ei ce ne*  
*parlo, Parloecene:* He hath spoken to vs  
 of hym, her, them, or therof.

{ VVee hence, thence: *Noi cene partimmo,*  
*Partimmocene:* vvee haue departed vs  
 hence, thence.

These vvordes are also ioined vvith Articles, as  
 herafter may appeare: wher theyre vse and signi-  
 fication is easy to by knowvne.

*Gli Mi, or Me Gli.*

Them to me: *Gli mi,* or *me gli raccomandò:* and  
*Raccomando gli mi,* or *Raccomadómme gli.* He hath  
 recommended them vnto me.

Me to hym: *Gli mi,* or *me gli raccomandài:* and *Rac-*  
*comandàiglimi,* or *Raccommandàime gli:* I haue  
 me recommended vnto hym.

*Gli Ti*

*Gli Ti or Te gli.*

Them to thee: *Gli ti,* or *Te gli raccomandài,* & *Rac-*  
*comandàigli ti,* or *Raccomandàite gli:* I haue re-  
 commended them vnto thee.

Thee to hym: *Gli ti,* or *Tegli raccomandàsti,* & *Rac-*  
*comandastegli ti,* or *Raccomadastetegli:* thou hast  
 recommended thee vnto hym.

*Gli se, or Se gli.*

Them to hym: *Gli si,* or *Se gli fece,* and *Fécegli si,*  
 or *Fécesegli amici:* He made them frendes vnto  
 hym, or his frendes.

Hym to hym: *Gli si,* or *Segli raccomandò,* and *Rac-*  
*comandogli si,* or *Raccomandossigli:* He hath hym  
 recommended vnto hym.

*Gli vi, or Ve gli.*

Them to you: *Gli vi,* or *Vegli raccomandài,* & *Rac-*  
*comandàiglini,* or *Raccomandàine gli:* I haue them  
 recommended vnto you.

You to hym: *Glini,* or *Vegli raccomandàste,* and  
*Raccomandasteglini,* or *Raccomandastene gli:* you  
 haue you recommended vnto hym.

Them there or thether: *Glini,* or *Vegli vidi,* and *Vi-*  
*diglini,* or *Vidine gli:* I haue seene them there.

*Glini,* or *Vegli condusi,* and *Condussiglini,* or *Condussi-*  
*negli:* I haue brought them thether.

Hym there: *Glini,* or *Vegli dièdi,* and *Diediglini,* or  
*Diedine gli il vinere,* I haue geuen hym there a  
 luyning.

*Glici, or Ce gli.*

Them to vs: *Glici*, or *Ce gli raccomandasti*, & *Raccomandastigli*, or *Raccomandasticegli*: you haue them recommended vnto vs.

Vs to hym: *Glici*, or *Ce gli raccomandammo* and *Raccomandammoglici*, or *Raccomandammocegli*: vvee haue vs commended vnto hym.

Them here, or hether, *Glici*, or *Ce gli vidi*, and *vidiglici*, or *vidicegli*: I haue seene them here.

Againe *Glici*, or *Ce gli condussi*, and *Condussigli*, or *Condussicegli*: I haue brought them hether.

To hym here: *Glici*, or *Ce gli diedi*, and *Diedeglici*, or *Diedecegli moglie*: I haue here geuen to hym a vvyfe.

*Lo mi, or Me lo.*

Hym to me, *Lo mi*, or *Me lo raccomandò*, and *Raccomandòlomi*, or *Raccomandòmmelò*: He hath hym recommended vnto me.

*Lo ti, or Te lo.*

Hym to thee: *Io lo ti*, or *Te lo raccomando*, & *Raccomandòloti*, or *Raccomandotelo*: I do recommende hym vnto thee.

*Lo si, or Se lo.*

Hym to hym: *Lo si*, or *Se lo elesse*: *Eleffelosi*, or *Eleffeselo per còpàgno*: He hath chosen hym vnto hym for a compaignon.

*Lo vi,**Lo vi, or Ve lo.*

Hym to you: *Lo vi*, or *Ve lo raccomandai*: and *Raccomandailoni*, or *Raccomandainelo*, I haue recommended hym vnto you.

Hym there: *Lo vi*, or *Ve lo vidi*, and *vidiloni*, or *vidinelo*: I haue seene hym there.

Hym thether: *Lo vi*, *Ve lo menai*, *Mendiloni*, or *Mendainelo*: I haue brought hym thether.

*Lo ci, or Ce lo.*

Hym to vs: *Lo ci*, or *Ce lo raccomandò*, and *Raccomandòloci*, or *Raccomandòccelo*: He hath recommended hym vnto vs.

Hym here: *Lo ci*, or *Ce lo vidi*, and *vidilocci*, or *vidicelo*: I haue seene hym here.

Hym hether: *Lo ci*, or *Ce lo menai*, and *Menailoci*, or *Menaicelo*: I haue brought hym hether.

*Lo ne, or Ne lo.*

Hym from vs: *Lo ne*, or *Ne lo tolse*, and *Tolfelone*, or *Tolfenelo*: He hath taken hym from vs.

Hym hence, thence, here avway: *Lo ne*, *Ne lo menò*, and *Menòllone*, or *Menònnelo*: He hath brought hym hence, thence, or here avway.

*La mi, or Me la.*

Herto me: *La mi*, or *Me la raccomandasti*: and *Raccomandastilari*, or *Raccomandastimela*: Thou hast recommended her vnto me.

I

*La ti, or Te la.*

Herto thee: *Lati*, or *Te la*, *raccomandài*, and *Rac-*  
*comandàilati*, or *Raccomandàitela*: I haue recō-  
mended her vnto thee.

*La si, or Se la.*

Herto hym: *La si*, or *Sela prèse*, and *Prèselasi*, or  
*Prèsesela per moglie*: He hath taken her vnto hym  
for his vvyfe.

*La ci, or Ce la.*

Herto vs: *Laci*, or *Cela raccomandò*, and *Racco-*  
*mandòllaci*, or *Raccomandòccela*: He hath recom-  
mended her vnto vs.

Her here: *Laci*, or *Cela vidi*, and *Vidilaci*, or *Vidi-*  
*ccla*: I haue seene her here.

Her hether: *Laci*, or *Cela menài*, and *Menailaci*,  
or *Menàicela*: I haue brought her hether.

*La vi, or Ve la.*

Herto you: *Lavi*, or *Vela raccomandò*, and *Rac-*  
*comandolani*, or *Raccomandouela*: I do recom-  
mend her vnto you.

Her there: *Lavi*, or *Ve la vidi*: and *Vidilani*, or *vidi-*  
*ucla*: I haue seene her there.

Her thether: *Lavi*, or *Ve la menài*: and *Menailani*,  
or *Menàinela*: I haue brought her thether.

*Ne la,*

*Ne la, or La ne.*

Herto vs: *Lane*, or *Ne la raccomandò*, and *Racco-*  
*mandòllane*, or *Raccomandònnela*: He hath re-  
commended her vnto vs.

Her hence, thence, here avvay: *Lane*, or *Ne la*  
*menò*, and *Menòllane*, or *Menònnela*: He hath  
brought her hence, thence, heravvay.

*Le mi, or Me le.*

Them to me: *Lemi*, or *Me le raccomandò*, & *Rac-*  
*comandòllemi*, *Raccomandòmmele*: He hath re-  
commended them vnto me.

*Le ti, or Te le.*

Them to thee: *Leti*, or *Te le raccomandò*: and *Rac-*  
*comandòlleti*, or *Raccomandòttele*: He hath recō-  
mended them vnto thee.

*Le si, or Se le.*

Them to hym: *Lesi*, or *Se le prèse*, and *Prèsesesi*, or  
*Prèsesele per compagne*: He hath taken them vnto  
hym for companions.

*Le ne, or Ne le.*

Them to vs: *Le ne*, or *Ne le raccomandò*: and *Rac-*  
*comandòllene*, or *Raccomandònnele*: He hath re-  
commended them vnto vs.

Them hēce, thēce, heravvay: *Le ne*, or *Ne le menò*: &

I ij.

*Menòllene*, or *Menònnelle*: He hath brought them hence, thence, heravvay.

*Le ci*, or *Ce le*.

Them to vs: *Le ci*, or *Ce le raccomandò*: and *Raccomandòllecì*, or *Raccomandòccle*: He hath recommended them vnto vs.

Them here: *Le ci*, or *Ce le vidi*: and *vidilecì*, or *vidicle*: I haue scene them here.

Them hether: *Le ci*, or *Cele menài*, and *Menàilecì*, or *Menàicle*: I haue brought them hether.

To her here: *Le ci*, or *Ce le dièdi*: and *Dièdelecì*, or *Dièdecele marito*: I haue here geuen to her an hufbande.

*Le vi*, or *Ve le*.

Them to you: *Le vi*, or *Ve le raccomandò*: and *Raccomandòleni*: or *Raccomandòuele*: I recommended them vnto you.

Them here: *Le vi*, or *Ve le vidi*, and *vidileni*, or *vidicle*: I haue scene them here.

Them thether: *Le vi*, or *Ve le menài*, and *Menàileni*, or *Menàicle*: I haue brought them thether.

To her there: *Le vi*, or *Ve le dièdi*, and *Dièdileni*, or *Dièdiuele marito*: I haue there geuen vnto her a hufbande.

Hetherto touchting these: in the handling vvhetherof: if vvee haue ben somvvhat more long, then

then to some maye seeme needfull: yet the knowledge therof is of greater effecte to the studentes of this tōge: the at the first sight they vvoulde thinke for. And so I doubt not but you vvill esteeme of them, though you haue but meane skill in the tōnge.

### Of Verbes Impersonalles.

They, after the manner of the latin Verbes Impersonalles, do vvant both numbers, and personnes, sauing the Singular number & thirde person: and also, there is neuer geuen them Cases of noumes, vvich either silently, or expressly are alvvayes set before other Verbes.

Of these Impersonalles, certaine are so called of them selues, and are of the actiue signification: as *Pìoue*, it raineth: *Tuona*, it thundreth: *Folgora*, it lightneth: *Lampèggia*, it glitterith: *Verna*, it vvaxeth vvinter. Howbeit they are very often vsed of the Poetes, as though they vv ere personalles, that is vvith a nominatiue case adioined.

There are also certaine, vvich are deriued from other Verbes, and are of the passiue signification, hauing *Si*, either before or after them: as *si Ama*, *Amasi*, it is loued: *si Legge*, *Leggesi*, it is redde. *si Corre*, *Corresi*, it is runne. *si sta*, *stassi*, standeth, *si va*, *vassi*, it is gone: and not a fevv such like.

## Of Participles.

Th' Italian speech hath certaine vvordes, vvhich seeme to be like vnto the latin Participles: as *Amante*, *Leggente*, *Tenente*, *vidicente*: Also, *Amato*, *Letto*, *Tenuto*, *vidito*: Further, *Reuerendo*, *Tremendo*, *Offeruando*, *Orréndo*, and certaine other like. But I do skarsly beleue, that they may of right be called Participles, since vvith Verbes they haue nothing in common (that is of those thing vvhich the latin Participles do borrow from Verbes) and as plainly Noumes are vvonte to be vsed.

For th' Italian tonge doth all together refuse these formes of speech: *Io amo l'amante la virtù*, for *Io amo colui, che ama*, &c: Neither yet do vvee say, *Io ho promesso un dono al legente Cicerone*, for *Io ho promesso*, &c. à *colui, che legge*, &c. But it is not vnknowne to me, how *Boccace* doth many times vse the like Participles: yet, I thinke none doth doubt, vvhiche doth somtymes reade his vvritings, but that is donne very seldome. VVher vpō vvhen vvee say, *Io fui*, or *sono*, or *sarò dolente*: Againe, *Il giorno seguente: la vegnente*, or *venente notte*: that is, I haue ben, or am, or shalbe sorrowfull: the daye follovvng: the night coming: euery body seeth all these to be rather Noumes, then Participles: Neither according to those formes, may thesame be draune from all Italians Verbes, but from the latin Verbes it may be donne.

Further there is altogether lacking in the Italia  
speech

speech the Participle in *R U S*: for vvee do not say for *Amaturus*, *Amaturo*: *Lecturus*, *Letturo*, and such like: But *Da uendo io, tu, colui, noi, voi, coloro amare*, or *Hauendo ad amare*, or *Essendo per amare*: I, thou, he, vvee, you, they being abovv to loue: or hauing to loue herafter: The vvhich gerundes are in vse vvith the Italians. Also vvee do expresse *Lectur*, in this sorte, *Io, il quale Leggero*, *Tu il quale Leggerai*, *Colui il quale Leggera*, *Noi i quali Leggeremo*, *Voi i quali Leggerete*, *Coloro i quali Leggeranno*.

Th' Italian speech doth admit a Participle of the Preterperfectense, and of the passiue signification: as from *Amatus* it reteineth *Amato*, from *Lectus*, *Letto*, and so of others. But *Amato*, vvill not signifie the Preterperfectense, vvithout you adde *stato*: as *Io sono stato amato*, *Tu sei stato amato*, &c. Bycause if I shall say, *Io sono amato*: *Tu sei amato*, there is none but seeth, that it doth declare the signification of the Present tense. Howbeit vvee say, *Postomi*, or *Messomi l'arme indosso andai contra nemici*: vvhich is as much as if thou saidest *Hauendomi* (the vvhich gerund is of the Present tense) *Posto*, or *Messo l'arme*, &c. But no bodie speaketh rightly *Gli amati da me, son dotti*, or *Io amo gli amati da i buoni*: but vvee are to say *Quelli, che io amo, son dotti*, and *Io amo quelli, che sono amati da i buoni*. Although here is to be seene by these formes of speech rather the Present tense then the Preterperfectense to be signified.

Toutching the participle passiue, and of the Future tense, although vvee haue theses vvordes *Ruerendo*, *Onorando*, and yet they are rather of the Present tense then of the Future. For *Ruerendo* is not he saide to be and *Offeruando*, vvhome vvee ought somtymes to reuerence and to vvaite vpon, but vvhome vvee do novve reuerence and vvayte vpon.

Lastly the declining of them doth nothing differ from the declining of Noumes. For *Amante* (vvhich is of the singular number, and of either gender) hath in the plurall number *Amanti*, *Amato*, *Amati*, *Amata*, *Amate*, *Onorando*, *Onorandi*, *Onoranda*, *Onorande*.

By these things that wee haue geuen out herof before, vvhen vvee intreated of the declining of Verbes, may easly be seeme vvhich are Gerundes vvith the Italians, and vvhat their vse is: vvee say, *Leggendo diuento dotto*: by reading I become learned: beholde a gerunde of the Present tēse. Againe, *hauendo letto ho imparato*, hauing read, I haue learned: beholde a gerund of the Preterperfectēse. Further, *Donendo leggere*, *Hauendo à leggere*, *Essendo per leggere*, *apro il libro*: being to reade: or hauing to reade, I do open the booke. Novv for breuities sake I speake nothing of examples toutching the verbe passiue, since it semeth of no necessitie (after these, that are disperpledlye geuen out before) to giue any more. This I vvill remember, that the Italian tonge hath this more then the latin,

latin, that in the gerunde it doth admit no tenses, but th'other doth. To conclude, it is also to be obserued, that the Italian gerundes of the Future tēse, are expressed by the latin Participles of the same tense, as vvell of the actiue, as passiue signification.

## ○. Of Aduerbes. §.

VVhose significations I vvill only shew heres: for the rest they are either the same or little differing from the latin.

Of place	<i>Qui,</i>	} Here, or hether.
	<i>Qua,</i>	
	<i>Ci,</i>	} Here avway.
	<i>Per qui,</i>	
	<i>Per qua,</i>	} Hens.
	<i>Di qui,</i>	
	<i>Di qua,</i>	} <i>Qua gin</i> , vp here, or hether.
	<i>Qua su,</i>	
	<i>Di qua e di la,</i>	} here & there, hens & thēs.
	<i>Vi,</i>	
	<i>Iui,</i>	} There, or thether.
	<i>Quini,</i>	
	<i>La,</i>	} there, or thether.
	<i>Di la,</i>	
	<i>Per la,</i>	} there avway.
	<i>La su,</i>	
	<i>La gin,</i>	} vp there, or thether.
		} doune there, or thether.

Of Place

*La e qui*, there and here.  
*Cola*, thether.  
*Per cola*, that vvay, or there aboute.  
*Li*, in verfe, there or thether.  
*Di li*, thens.  
*Per li*, that vvaye.  
*Li fu*, vp there, or thether.  
*Li gui*, doune there, or thether.  
*Costà*, } There vvhere thou art, in that  
*Costi*, } place. Thether.  
*Costi gui*, doune thether.  
*Costi fu*, vp thether.  
*Costà fu*, vp there, or thether.  
*Costa gui*, dovne there, or thether.  
*Per Costa*, that vvay.  
*Di costa*, thence.  
*Oue*, }  
*Done*, } vvhere, vvwhether.  
*U*, poeticall }  
*Onde*, } from vvhence.  
*Donde*, }  
*Altroue*, eife vvhere, othervvhere.  
*Altronde*, from some other place.  
*La oue*, }  
*La doue*, } There vvhere, vvheras.  
*La onde*, } vvher vpon.  
*Quinci*, } from hence.  
*Di quindi*, }  
*Indi*, } from thence.  
*Quindi*, }

*Di quindi*,

Of place

*Di quindi*, } from thence.  
*Di quindi*, }  
*Costinci*, from thence, vvwhere thou art.  
*Dattorno*, }  
*Dintorno*, } Aboute.  
*In giro*, }  
*Ouunque*, }  
*Douunque*, } vvwhere so euer.  
*Oueche*, }  
*Quantunque*, } Although,  
*Quantunque volte*, } as often tymes.  
*Dentro*, } vvith in.  
*Entro*, }  
*Fuori*, }  
*Di fuori*, } vvithout.  
*Fuora*, }  
*Fuore*, }  
*Su*, vp, or vpon.  
*Suso*, vpvvarde.  
*Giu*, doune.  
*Giuso*, dounevvarde.  
*Da lungi*, } in verfe }  
*Da lunge*, } } A farre of.  
*Di lungi*, } in prose }  
*Diluntano*, }  
*Sopra*, } Aboue.  
*Di sopra*, }  
*Sotto*, } Vnder.  
*Di sotto*, }

*Oggi*, To daye.  
*Oggidì*,  
*Hoggimai*, } Novv adayes.  
*Hora mai*,  
*Hor mai*, } Already, or more the tyme  
*Ho mai*, }  
*Ora, or Hora*,  
*Teſte*, } Novv.  
*Adeſſo*, }  
*Di preſente*, preſently: novv.  
*Ieri, or Hierì*, yeſterdaye.  
*Di meriggio*, noonetyde, middaye.  
*Stamane*, this morning. *quarta mane*.  
*Di mattina*, in the morning.  
*Sta ſera*, this evening.  
*Di notte*, by night.  
*Di giorno*, by daye.  
*Do mani*, to morrowe.  
*Do mattina*, to morrowe morning.  
*Or' ora*, } By & by, eue novve.  
*Adhora adhora*, }  
*Pur ora*, }  
*Poco fa*, } A while ſithence, of late.  
*Dianzi*, }  
*Ogni hora*, alwayes.  
*Innânzi*, before.  
*Addietro*, } Behinde.  
*Diétro*, }  
*Perloaddietro*, } hertofore, in tyme paſt  
*Perlopaſſato*, }

Parlo-

*Perloinnânzi*, here after.  
*Perloauenire*, hereafter, for the tyme to  
*Per tempo*, in tyme. (come.  
*Il ſéguate giorno*, the daye follovvng.  
*Da indi in qua*, } Hethervnto.  
*Fin qui*, }  
*Da indi innâzi*, } From thece forvvard.  
*Indi*, }  
*Guari*, long tyme.  
*Di gran pèzzo*, } A good vvhile ſince.  
*Gran tempo fa*, }  
*Colà*, about: as *Colà dall' ſtate*, about  
*ſommer*.  
*Colà doppo il veſpero*, about after the  
*evening*.  
*Preſto*, } Quickly.  
*Toſto*, }  
*Ratto*, } Svvyftly.  
*Velocemente*, }  
*Di fatto*, out of hande.  
*Repente*, }  
*Direpente*, } On a ſuddaine: forth=  
*Subbito*, } vvith.  
*Di ſubbito*, }  
*Incontinente*, } Incontinent.  
*Immantinēte*, }  
*Spèſſo*, } Often tymes.  
*Souente*, }  
*Tardo: Tardi*, To late.  
*Rado: Di rado*, Seldome.

3.  
Of tyme

*Mai,* } Euer: novv euer.  
*Gia mai,* }  
*Non mai,* Neuer.  
*Alhora,* then.  
*Quando,* } vwhen.  
*Quando mai,* }  
*Mentre,* vwhilest.  
*Unque,* }  
*Vnqua,* } Somtymes.  
*Alcuna volta,* }  
*Alcuna fiata,* }  
*Qualche volta,* }  
*Qualche fiata,* }  
*Tal volta,* }  
*Talora, talhora,* }  
*Qualora,* at vvhat tyme: as often as.  
*Quando che sia,* vwhen soeuer it be.  
*Alle volte,* Attymes.  
*Il piu delle volte,* for the most parte.  
*Gia,* Novv, already.  
*Sempre,* Alvwayes.  
*Sempremay,* } Continually: euermore.  
*Di continuo,* }

Ofquali-  
tie

*Bene,* vvell.  
*Male,* euill.  
*Ottimamente,* most vvell.  
*Pessimamente,* most euill.  
*Fidelmente,* faithfully.  
*Ornatamente,* trimly, deckedly.

Volun-

of qualitie

*Voluntiermente,* }  
*Volontieri,* } vvillingly.  
*Di buona voglia,* }  
*Di cuore,* } Hartely.  
*Di buon cuore,* }  
*Saniamente,* vvifely.  
*Dottamente,* Learnedly.  
*Veramente,* Truly.  
*Falsamente,* Falcely.  
*Molto,* Much.  
*Uiapui,* Much more.  
*Affai,* Enough, vvell.  
*Poco,* A little.

of quatitie

*Souente,* } Often.  
*Spesso,* }  
*Rado,* } Seldom.  
*Dirado,* }  
*Tanto,* } So much.  
*Cotanto,* }  
*Quanto,* as much: hovv much.

Of deniall

*Non, No, Not, no.*  
*Non già,* Not novv.  
*Non mica,* Not a crome.  
*Ne,* Neither.  
*Signor nò,* Seir no.  
*Messer nò,* Maister no.  
*Madonna nò,* Mystres no, &c.  
*Nulla,* } Nothing.  
*Niente,* }  
*Appunto,* Fully. As *Appunto il popolo*  
*non ha altro pensiero.*

Of Affir-  
ming

*Si*, yea, I: as *Missersi*, *Madonnasi*,  
*Certo*,  
*Percerto*,  
*Certamente*, } For certaine, Assuredly.  
*Dicerto*,  
*Veramente*,  
*Inuero*,  
*Di vero*, } Truly.  
*In verita*,

Of Increa-  
sing

*Piu*, more.  
*Molto*, } Much.  
*Assai*, }  
*Abbastanza*, enough.  
*Troppo*, to much.  
*Di souerchio*, superfluous.  
*Del tutto*, } VVholy: altogether,  
*Affatto*, } vtterly.  
*Maggior mente*, more, rather.  
*Massimamente*, chiefly especially.  
*Potissimamente*, chiefly.  
*Dotissimamente*, moste learnedly.  
*Benissimo*, most vvell.

Of Dimi-  
nishing

*Meno*, lesse.  
*Poco meno*, a little lesse.  
*A poco*, a poco, by little and little.  
*Pian piano*, faire and softly.  
*Alquanto*, somvvhar.  
*Poco*, a little.  
*Pochetto*, very little.  
*Pie immanzi pie*, fote before fote or stal-  
kingly. *Altri-*

Of discre-  
tion

*Altrimente*, Othervvise.  
*Senza*, vvithout.  
*Seperatamente*, seuerally.  
*Puntalmete*, pointemeale or by pointes.  
*Secretamente*, secretly.  
*Apertamente*, openly.

Of corre-  
cting

*Appena*, Skarse.  
*Quasi*, Almost: as though.

Of svvea-  
ring

*Per Dio*, By god.  
*Alla fede*, a fe, in faith.  
*Per l'anima mia*, by my sole.  
*A fededio*, by the faith of god,

Of vvy-  
shing

*O se*, *O si*: O if.  
*O Dio voglia*, God graunt.  
*O Dio volesse*, Ivvolve to God.  
*O che*, O that.

Of forbid-  
ding

*Guarda*, } Take hede.  
*Guardati*, }  
*Deh non*, fy no.  
*Vedi*, see.

Of incou-  
raging

*Fa*, Doc.  
*Su*, vp.  
*Or su*, novv goto.  
*Corraggi*, courage.  
*Spedisila*, dispatch it.  
*Forniscila*, furnishe it.  
*Or oltre*: an further.

Of Assem-  
bling

*Insieme,* } Together.  
*Insiemeamente,* }  
*Parimente,* } In like sorte.  
*Similmente,* }  
*Dipari,* }  
*Appari,* } By couples.  
*Alpari,* }  
*A schiera,* by troupes or companies.  
*Più,* more: *Méno,* lesse, *Via più,* *Molto più.* *Assai più,* much more.  
*Via méno,* }  
*Molto méno,* } Much lesse.  
*Assai méno,* }  
*Poco più,* a little more.  
*Poco méno,* a little lesse.  
*Migliore,* } Better.  
*Meglio,* }  
*Peggioré,* } VVorse.  
*Peggior,* }  
*Tanto,* } Asmuch.  
*Cotanto,* }  
*Altre tanto,* }  
*Due cotanti,* } Asmuch more.  
*Il doppio,* }  
*Trecotanti,* three folde.  
*Più del mondo,* the most in the worlde.  
*A Rispetto,* }  
*Ampetto,* } In respect,  
*Allato,* } in comparifon.  
*Accanto,* }  
*A comparatione,* }

Sanissi

Of the greatest  
 coparifon. } *Saniffimamente,* most vvyfely.  
 } *Veriffimamente,* most truly.  
 } *Gratiffimamente,* most gratiofely.  
 } *Rigoroffimamente,* most rigorofely.

Of excep-  
 ting } *Saluo,*  
 } *Eccetto,* } Sauing, except.  
 } *Fuòrche,* }  
 } *Infuòri,* }  
 } *Se non,* If not, fauing, but.

Of simili-  
 tude } *Cóme,* As.  
 } *Sicome,* fo as.  
 } *Cofi,* fo, or thus.  
 } *Aguifa,* in fuch vvife.  
 } *Quafi,* as though.  
 } *In modò,* }  
 } *In maniera,* } In fuch manner or vvife.  
 } *Inguifa,* }

Of doub-  
 ting } *Forfe,* Perhaps.  
 } *Perauentúra,* paraduenture.  
 } *Per cafo,* } In cafe: par chaunce, or it  
 } *Accàfo,* } may happen.  
 } *A forte,* } In forte.  
 } *Per forte,* }

of fhevvig } *Ecco,* behold.  
 } *Eccolo,* behold hym or it.  
 } *Eccola,* behold her, or it:  
 } And fo forth, *Mi, ti, vi, li, le.*

K ij.

Of choyse { *Meglio*, Better.  
               { *Piu tosto*, rather.  
               { *Anzi*, But, rather.

of gestures { *Tentone*, Gropingly.  
 of the bo- { *Boccone*, groueling.  
 die { *Carpone*, } Creeping on all fover.  
       { *Brancolone*, }  
       { *Ginocchio*, on the knees.

Of calling { *O, ô la, è Oh.*    *Holla.*

Of order { *Innanzi, Auanti, Dauanti*, Before.  
               { *Dietro*, behinde.  
               { *Poi, poscia, dapoi, dopoi, dipoi, doppo*, after.  
               { *Fratanto, tratanto, intanto*, in the  
               {       meane vvhile.  
               { *Oltre à ciò*, besides that.  
               { *Oltre à questo*, besides this.  
               { *Súbito, disubito*, on a suddaine,  
               {       quickly.  
               { *Alla fine*, in thende, at last.  
               { *Peró, perciò, pertanto*, therefore.  
               { *Onde, La onde*, vvhervpon.  
               { *Prima*,  
               { *Primamente*, } First, first of all.  
               { *Primieramente*, }  
               { *Secondo*, } Seconde, or secon-  
               { *Secondariamente*, } darily.

*Se para-*

Of deui- { *Separatamente*, Seuerally.  
 ding { *Partitamente*, perticularly.  
       { *Avicenda*, } By tornes.  
       { *Vicendenolmente*, }  
       { *A gara*, for the maystry.

Of proce- { *Via*, On avvay.  
 ding { *Hor suso*, novv vp.  
       { *Hor oltre*, } Novv forth.  
       { *Hor oltra*, }

Of good, or { *Benaggia*, vvell be it.  
 euill vvishing { *Malaggia*, cuill mought it fare.

Of asking { *Onde anicne*? Hovv doth it happen?  
               { *Onde è*, from vvhence is it?  
               { *Perche*, vvherfore?  
               { *Per qual cagione*? by vvhat occasion?  
               { *A che modo*? hovv? or in vvhat sorte?  
               { *A che guisa*? hovv? or in vvhat vvysse?  
               { *Oue*? vvhere?  
               { *Quando*? vvhen?

Of vnion { *Insieme*, Togeather.  
           { *Insiemamente*, } To geather like.  
           { *Vnitamente*, }  
           { *Giuntamente*, loyntly.  
           { *Parimente*, in like sorte: also.

Of decla- { *Cio è*, That is.  
 ration { *Verbi gratia*, as for example.

Of sorrowe { *Ha,*  
*Oh,*  
*Ohime,* } He las.  
*Oime,*  
*Hei,*

Of abhorring { *Oibò.*

### Of a Coniunction.

Of coupling { *Et,* ( a vouell follovvng ) } And.  
{ *E,* ( a cōsonant follovvng ) }  
*Ancho, Anche, Anchora,* } Also.  
*Etiandio,*

Of continuing the  
 fence, { *In modo che,* In such sorte as.  
*Inguisa che,* In such vvise as.  
*Dimaniera che,* In such manner as.  
*Per si fatta maniera che,* } In such man-  
*Si fattamente che,* } ner of sorte as.  
*La onde,* vvhervpon.  
*Se,* if.  
*Per che,* vvherfore : bycause.  
*Poi che,* Since that.  
*Che,* for, that, as.  
*Peroche,*  
*Percioche,* } For bycause : bycause  
*Imperoche,* } that : therefore.  
*Impercioche,*  
*Come,* as.

O, or

Of distinction { *O,* or, other.  
*O vero,* or else.  
*O pure,* or yet.  
*Ma,* but.  
*Ne,* nother.

{ *Nondimèno,*  
*Nientedimèno,* } Neuerthelesse.  
*Nondimanco,*  
*Nientedimanco,*

Of contrarietie { *Tuttavia,* } Notvvithstanding.  
*Tuttavolta,*  
*Benche,* although.  
*Comeche,* albeit.

{ *Anchorche,*  
*Anchorache,* } Howvbeit, although.  
*Auengache,*  
*Quantunque,*  
*Etiandioche,*  
*Con tutto che,*

Of vvithdrawing { *Almeno,* } At the least.  
*Almanco,*  
*Pur che,* so that : as *Purche non veggia,*  
 so that I may not see.  
*Tanto,* so much.  
*Solo,* onely.

of yelding  
 a cause { *Percioche,* Bycause that.  
*Accioche,* to thende that.  
*Conciosia,* for asmuch.  
*Conciosia cosa,* } For asmuch as.  
*Conciosia cosa che,*

Of cōclud-  
ding {  
*Dunque,* } Then.  
*Adunque,* }  
*In summa,* in summe : to conclude.  
*Però,* (poeticall) }  
*Percio,* } Therefore.  
*Impero,* }  
*La onde,* vvhherupon.  
*Il perche,* The cause vvhy.  
*Altrimente,* } Other vvayes.  
*Altrimenti,* }

Of doubt. {  
*O sì,* other yea.  
*O Nò,* or no.

Vfed for  
ornamētes {  
*Ora,* Novv.  
*Pùre,* yet.  
*Ben,* vvell, &c.  
 fake }

### Of a Preposition.

*In,* as *In cielo,* & *in terra,* } *In,* &c.  
*Ne,* as *Nel cielo,* & *nella terra,* }  
*A* } To.  
*Ad* }  
*Di,* } Of.  
*De,* }  
*Da,* from, or of.  
*Per,* for, by, or thorough.  
*Con,* vvith.  
*Senza,* vvithout : as *Senza lui.*

*Ver,*

*Ver,* } Towvardenes : as *Verte,* *Verso,* and *in verso*  
*Verso,* } *il cielo :* or *del cielo.*  
*In verso,* }  
*Doppo,* after : as *Doppo lui.*  
*Intra,* } VVithin : as *Infra te.*  
*Infra,* }  
*Tra,* } Emongest : as *Tra gli amici.*  
*Fra,* }  
*Sopra,* vpon : as *Sopra il monte :* or *del monte.*  
*Disopra,* aboue.  
*Sotto,* } Vnder : as *Sotto il monte :* or *del monte.*  
*Disotto,* }  
*Contra,* } Against : as *Contra i tuoi :* and *de i tuoi.*  
*Contro,* }  
*Incontro,* }  
*Allincontro :* ouer againest : as *Allincontro del muro.*  
*Oltre,* Beyonde : as *Oltre il mare :* Also *Besides :* as  
*Oltre ciò,* and *oltre il Prencipe.*  
*Dietro,* Behinde : as *Dietro il monte.*  
*Accanto,* } Neare : as *Accanto,* or *allato alla Città.*  
*Allato,* }  
*Presso,* Neare.  
*Appresso,* At, or vvith : as *Appresso di me.* Also after :  
 as *Appresso à te,* or *di te.*  
*Appetto,* in comparifon : as *Appetto a lui.*  
*Rimpetto,* } Ouer against : as *Rimpetto,* or *Di-*  
*Dirimpetto,* } *rimpetto al monte.*  
*Fin,* }  
*Sino,* } Vntil.  
*Infino,* }

L

*Sino*, { *Vnto* : as *Infino al cielo*.

*Infino*, {

*Di nascosto*, pryuely : *vnuvares* : as *Di nascosto al padre*.

*Avanti*, {

*Dinanzi*, { Before : as, *Dinanzi al Giudice*.

*Innanzi*, {

*Dietro*, behinde : as, *Dietro a cui*,

*Intorno*, {

*Attorno*, { Aboutes : as, *Intorno a cui*.

*Circa*, {

*Fuori*, vvithout : as, *Fuori della Città*,

*Dentro*, vvithin : as, *Dentro della Città*.

*Su*, vpon : as, *Su del colle*.

*Giù*, vnder : as, *Giù del monte*.

*Di là*, on th'other side : as, *Di là del Castello*,

*Di qua*, on this side : as, *Di qua del Castello*.

*Lungi*, { Farre of.

*Lunge*, {

To conclude are there certaine Prepositiōs that are not vsed but in compounding of verbes. As, *Di*, in *Diffido*, I mystrust. *Dis*, in *Disiōgo*, I do vnioync. *Ra*, in *Raccòglio*, I do gather. *Ri*, in *Ripiglio*, I do take againe. *Es*, in *Esalto*, I do exalt. *Inter*, in *Interrompo*, I do interrupte. *Tra*, in *Trametto*, I do put betvvene. *Tras*, in *Trasporto*, I do transporte. *Fra*, in *Frastaglio*, I do hacke, or chope, a ridiculous verbe : vvherof there is this ridiculous Aduerbe. *Frastagliatamente*, hackinglye, or choplogikelike : as, *tu parli frastagliatamente*.

Of an

# Of an Intericction.

Of ioye : *Oh*.

Of laughing : *Ah, Ah*.

Of vvondring : *O, uh, uh*.

Of sorrowe : *Aih, Ah, Oyme*.

Of Desier : *Deh*.

Of dreade : *Bàco Bàco : Oh Oh Dio*.

FINIS.



